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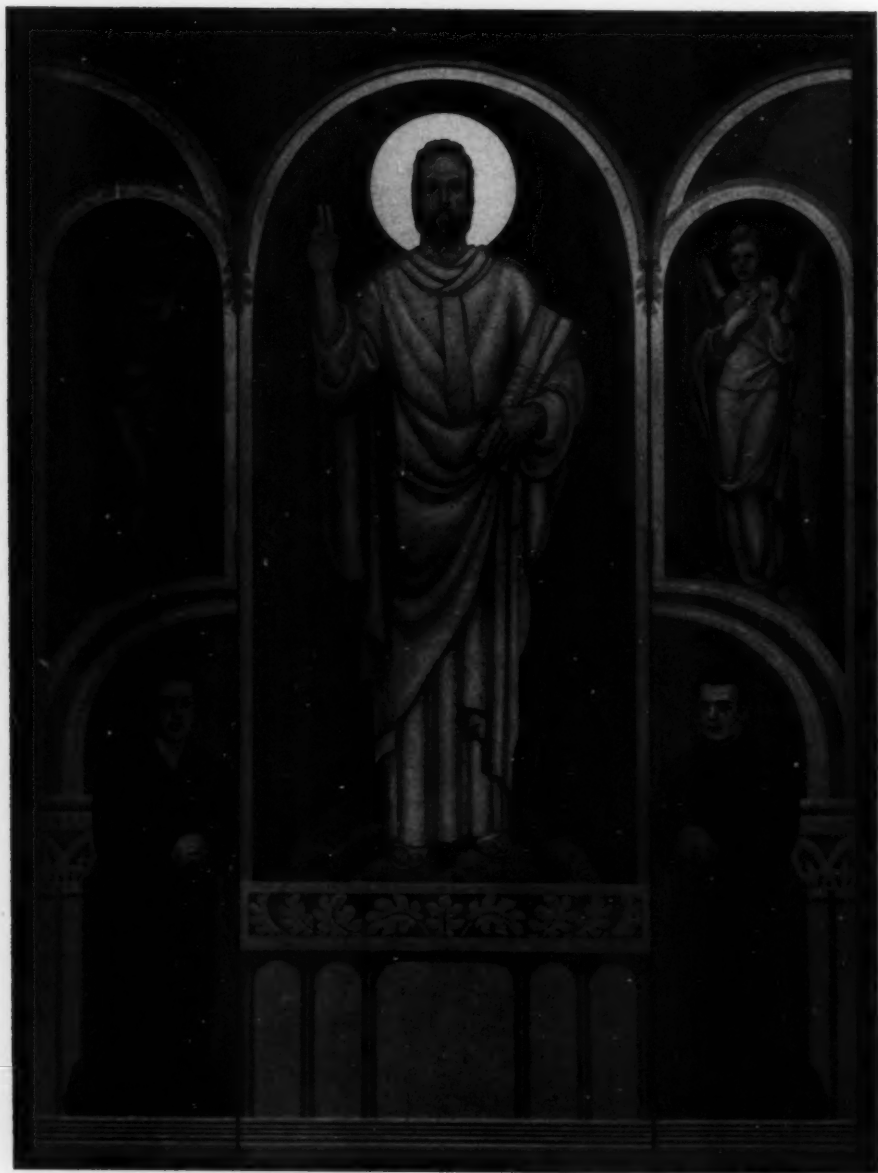
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National Historical Magazine Committee*

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*Triptych by Russell Speakman given to U. S. Naval Training Station at
Newport, R. I., by N. S. D. A. R.*

The President General's Message

MY VERY DEAR FRIENDS:

The United Nations Conference on International Organization, held in San Francisco, has now become history. It takes its place among other events of significant importance, which occurred in the first six months of 1945.

The impressions of that extraordinary conference will live forever in my memory, and I feel honored to have represented you as an Observer at that memorable meeting. Hearing our own Secretary of State, Mr. Stettinius, Mr. Molotov, Hon. Anthony Eden and Dr. Soong, preside, while the Foreign Ministers of the United Nations delivered their respective messages—sensing the spirit and realizing the ideals of those many nations—so different in physical characteristics, in religious beliefs, in color and race, yet definitely alike in their sincere, honest desire to cooperate, to put aside their differences, and outlaw war forever, by setting up the machinery with which to build a world Charter for peace and security—are indelibly stamped upon my mind.

My first impression was (though the Conference did not open with spoken prayer) that there was evidence, from every Nation, of a revival of religious interest; a need for greater faith in God; and a determination to write a World Charter based on the principles of true brotherhood.

My second impression was the overwhelming magnitude of the job to be done; the vital need for concession and compromise; and the impossibility of everyone getting all of the things they wanted.

I was also impressed by the necessity of having an informed public opinion. Any Charter or League is only as strong as the people behind it. In this connection, it is interesting to note that for the first time, the Public was allowed to participate more fully than ever before in a conference of this kind. There was nothing secret about this Conference. The Press and Public were INFORMED.

From Okinawa to Berlin, men and women in the Service were given information about the Conference every hour on the hour. A total of 90,000 words a day, was broadcast to 12 million men on ships at sea, and in the Service all over the world.

I was impressed, too, with the splendid manner in which San Francisco handled the physical aspects of the Conference, such as transportation, publications, housing and food problems. The visitors from all countries were amazed at the opportunities of American citizens, and were interested in the fact that any property owner could enter our libraries, sign a card and take out any book desired. They wanted to know details of our Public School System—from Kindergarten to Universities—sizes of dormitories, fraternities and our system of rural school busses bringing and returning pupils to their homes and many many other advantages which our citizens have.

These are just a few of the many impressions brought from the Conference which I wish I could pass on to you. One of the greatest privileges was being in attendance at the Conference on historic V-E Day! A day of thanksgiving and prayer—and hope, that soon there would be another Day of Victory when war would indeed be at an end! There in San Francisco, I thought of my son (as millions of other mothers thought of theirs), in Germany, on the other side of the world from me—but never, since war started, had I felt as close to him in spirit as on that day!

And so, in time, I returned to Washington and my office at our own Headquarters, where a few busy weeks were spent, in conferences with the Office of Defense Transportation, the Red Cross, the Surgeon General of the Navy and of the Army, and other matters for the promotion of our program.

One or two items of information might be of interest to you—We were needing two or three additional clerks for our Staff, so application was made to our Approved Schools, with the result, that we now have one Crossnore and two Tamasee girls on our payroll at Headquarters. They are quite happy and well located, as our Staff became interested in them, found accommodations for them and showed them many attentions.

Another item is, that 2,000 additional new members have been enrolled since the April Board meeting, making a total of

9,000 new members since May of last year.

And then came the last great event, of this first six months' period—the triumphal return of Gen. Eisenhower, to the Capital of his Country, Washington! Through the invitation of Dr. Rowe, of the Pan American Union, I had the pleasure of viewing the Parade from a window-seat in the Pan American building. Afterwards, with a few State and National Officers in the District of Columbia, we attended the luncheon given in honor of Gen. Eisenhower. I wished for all our members, as I constantly do, when representing you at some special event. And now at the end of the first six months of 1945—we ask ourselves, "What next?"

The "Next" will probably be the signing of the Peace Charter—in fact this might already have happened by the time you read this message. And with that, we hope and pray, will come peace and security to the Nations of the World.

Now, as in the past, the D. A. R. Society, will work for peace. Our policy has always been for adequate National Defense as a

measure of security, and we have always been against war itself. I am sure we stand as one, for the implementation of the United Nations Charter.

In the midst of the new, let us not forget the old order of things, that, all of the Freedoms enumerated in our own Bill of Rights and guaranteed by our own Constitution are the freedoms we want and still must have—among which are, freedom to worship, to speak, to work, and to accumulate private property (the fruit of work)—freedom of the press and of assembly, freedom in education, in medicine and invention; and freedom in Government. With these things in mind, let us go forward into the new era, with courage and faith and hope—and "All these things shall be added unto you".

Affectionately yours,

May E. Talmadge

President General,
N. S. D. A. R.

◆ ◆ ◆

THE WHITE HOUSE WASHINGTON

April 26, 1945

DEAR MRS. MANLOVE:

I am most grateful to you for your letter of April twenty-first, in which you embodied text of a resolution adopted by the National Board of Management, National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, on April nineteenth.

It is reassuring to know that your splendid organization has confidence that the deliberations at San Francisco will result in a world charter under which all people shall find justice and an opportunity to live in a world of freedom and peace.

Your action is a happy augury of national unity and, therefore, of ultimate success in achieving our great objective.

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) HARRY S. TRUMAN.

Five Triptychs Given by National Society



Triptych by Ethel P. Paullins at U. S. Naval Barracks (Wave Quarters), Arlington Farms, Arlington, Virginia

IT IS a pleasure to announce that five triptychs will be given to the armed forces through the Citizens Committee for the Army and Navy by the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Action to ensure this gift has been taken by the National Board of Management. Each triptych costs about \$390 and the work is done by outstanding artists who contribute generously of their talents that religion and art may follow our fighting men.

Established posts on land were selected for the D. A. R. Triptychs in order that these works of art would continue as permanent property of the Army and Navy after the war. The additional reproduction

triptych will be given to a designated chaplain for his own personal use.

The five triptychs will be as follows:

U. S. Naval Station Chapel, Newport, R. I., by Russell Speakman.

Army Air Forces Convalescent Hospital, Fort Logan, Colorado, by Donald DeLue.

Camp Ritchie, Md. (soon to become an Army Hospital), Madonna by John Angel.

U. S. Naval Barracks (Waves) by Ethel Parsons Paullins, Arlington Farms, West Potomac Park, Washington, D. C.

U. S. Naval Hospital, San Diego, California, The Holy Family, by Paul Jennewein.

These triptychs are made by outstanding artists and the designs have been selected by an outstanding Selection Jury, accustomed to judging National Art Ex-



Triptych by Donald De Lue at Fort Logan, Colorado

hibitions. The sculptured "Madonna" triptych is done by John Angel, whose work is very well known. The "St. Michael" sculptured piece has been executed by Donald DeLue, who has been the recipient of the Guggenheim prize on several occasions. An inquiry to any architectural firm would confirm this. The sculptured "Family" is by Paul Jennewein, who has done the sculpture of the Greek frieze on the Philadelphia Museum, and many other well-known works.

The triptychs are executed on wood for the Army and in some cases for Navy Bases. They are from six feet to five feet wide when opened and four feet to five feet high—fully the size of a church reredos. They are painted on steel for battleships.

Every triptych that goes out is inscribed with the name of the donor on the left outside panel of it; also the name of the ship, unit, or post to which it is assigned. On the right outside panel appears the seal of the Citizens Committee for the Army and

Navy. Any message which the donor cares to submit appears on the right hand panel above the donor's name.

The inspired gift of a triptych from Mrs. Junius S. Morgan, Jr., of New York City to one of the big new battleships started this national movement. Then she helped organize the Citizens Committee for the Army and Navy, Inc.

To date nearly a hundred triptychs have been furnished through this committee.

For army service, triptychs are made of weatherproof plywood; for Navy Service, they are made of light, bullet-proof steel.

The three panels of a full size triptych measure about 4x6 feet when open, 4x3 feet when wing sections are folded toward the center. Compact, they can be taken wherever men can fight. They can be set up in a jiffy.

Whether in a steaming jungle, or on the rolling deck of a fighting ship, or in the back of a truck under the fire of guns, there is created an altar—a church.



A special exhibition of triptychs for the Armed Forces was shown at the Corcoran Gallery of Art in Washington by the Committee in January. It attracted great attention.

Among the artists represented were C. Paul Jennewein, John Angel, Donald De Lue, Alfred James Tulk, Russell Speakman, Ethel Parsons Paulin, Louis Ross, Frank Schwarz, Allyn Cox and Nina Barr Wheeler. It was Miss Wheeler who painted the impressive *Christ and The Centurion Triptych* which was given by the New York City Chapter of the D. A. R. to Fort Dix.

A navy chaplain wrote of the triptychs: "In a desolate place these works of art do indeed bring the great blessing of a

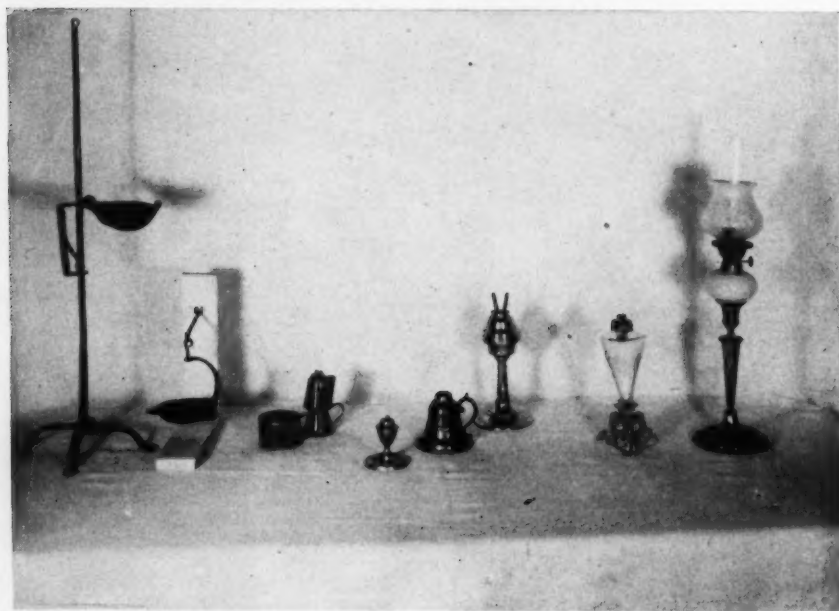
refreshing, uplifting vision of beauty. And yet they do more than that—for triptychs, of the right kind, are spiritually conceived as well as skillfully painted. Such triptychs, being designed to meet the needs of specific fighting units, make real to the men of those units the fact of God in their midst. In a manner which the most eloquent words cannot duplicate, they reveal to the men in the service the presence of God's beauty, peace, and power—in their particular situation. More than anything else, this explains, I believe, the genuinely enthusiastic reception given these beautiful paintings and the earnest widespread appeal for many more."

Study Unit on the Constitution

Mrs. MARY GRIFFITH, of South Charleston, W. Va., is to be congratulated upon the manner in which she has aroused her students to action in their study unit on the Constitution of the United States. Daily requests for over a two-week period have been received from the students plac-

ing orders for Constitutional material and many times repeat letters for additional facts. The letters are well written and show genuine enthusiasm for this project in history and government, which means appreciation of the Spirit of America.—*National Defense News.*

Treasures of Our Museum



LAMPS OF YESTERYEAR

BY GLADYS HUNKINS WEBSTER, *Curator*

AMERICA, our young country, is old enough to present in her fascinating history of domestic illumination, all the fundamental types of lighting devices which, in the rest of the world were evolved and remained unimproved for 10,000 years. And during the last two centuries, the great years of lighting progress, America has made unparalleled contributions.

One of America's earliest lamps was the iron "Betty" (better lamp), procured in Holland by Governor Carver to light his home in the new country. Domestic examples were undoubtedly produced in America after the discovery of iron in 1630. A remarkably interesting adjustable iron reading "Betty," which tradition says was used by a Revolutionary soldier, is our first illustration. The illuminant was fish oil, in earliest days, a small twisted rag wick resting in the slightly protruding lip. Thus, in a primitive manner, our earliest "Betty's" furnished the requisites of a functioning lamp: an illuminant, a container to hold the illuminant, and a wick to absorb the illuminant by capillary attraction.

In better lamps than the "Betty," to obviate smoke, odor and constant attention, wicks were enclosed in small tubular spouts, projecting still from the side, following immemorial tradition. On some red-letter day in lighting history, date and genius unknown, wick tubes were centered—the first great stride in pre-gas lamp progress. Experiments were made by Franklin, among many

others, to determine the relative efficiency of one, two, or three wicks. Two placed close together proved most effective.

The sparking lamp, small and low, holding a sufficiently limited amount of oil to light a proper suitor's call; the petticoat lamp with skirt of tin and a small concealed cylinder to fit atop an old slot back chair post; the lamp with baluster turning and a font for oil above—these were made of tin, pewter, brass, or glass with one and two wicks.

After centuries of inadequate lighting, Argand, a Swiss chemist made, in 1783, the most constructive invention prior to gas and electricity—a lamp with tubular wick. The chimney was first of iron but later the superior quality of glass, for the purpose, was discovered by accident. Although a rare luxury in the late 18th century, the progressive Washington owned several Argand lamps. Count Rumford (Benjamin Thompson), in his famous Astral lamp, improved the Argand burner, at the same time placing the source of light on an arm at right angles to the standard and oil font, to eliminate shadow.

Whale oil, for many years the old faithful of illuminants was practically replaced by kerosene in the Civil War decade. And so from crude iron "Betty's" and fish oil we progress to the hand-lamp perfection of glass, crystal, Victorian roses and kerosene—America's own brief of the lighting history of the world.

Homemaking Arts in Colonial Times

BY PATTIE ELLICOTT

A YOUNG friend of mine who is a naval lieutenant was browsing through a book shop in Rome some weeks ago and came across a calf-bound, time-undaunted, 170-year-old volume entitled "The Toilet of Flora," printed in English in London by J. Murray in 1775.

He was good enough to purchase it and send it to me, much to my delight, for it dealt with a subject which had long intrigued me, Homemaking Arts in Colonial Times.

No doubt a copy of it had been cherished on the book shelf of Mistress Martha Washington.

Its quaint sub-title declared that it was a collection of the most simple and approved methods of preparing "baths, essences, pomatums, powders, perfumes and sweet-scented waters."

And it set forth further that it contained "receipts for cosmetics of every kind, that can smooth and brighten the skin, give force to beauty and take off the appearance of old age and decay."

Can a book deliver more aid and comfort to femininity, in the 18th Century or the Twentieth one?

There were no drug stores or beauty parlors near to furnish our colonial grandmothers with the wherewithal to comeliness as modern women find on every hand today.

Those gracious ladies of yesterday had to depend upon their knowledge of homemaking fine arts and the products of their still rooms, as they were called.

There with favorite recipes near them they made lotions and creams as well as family drugs and concoctions for various ills.

Some of these remedies appear rather strange to our modern eyes.

But there is testimony that they accomplished many cures and as for the beauty aids they added their charm to the ladies of '76 and thereafter.

Another art which came easily to the hands of colonial ladies was the method of making snuff.

Snuff taking was a well nigh universal habit in those days and recipes for it were

included boldly in the few home making books of the period.

In the "Toilet of Flora" is included this one for Perfumed Snuff.

Perfumed Snuff

Perfume your snuff by heating an iron or brass mortar, and while retains the heat, rubbing therein about twenty grains of ambergrease, adding by little and little a pound of snuff, which is to be well mixed with the hands.

The herb snuff sounds rather attractive. It was made as follows:

Herb Snuff

Take marjoram, rosemary flowers, betony and flowers of the Lily of the Valley, of each a quarter of an ounce. Add to this a drachm and a half a nutmegs and of sal volatile forty drops.

Powder and keep in a close stopped vial.

Stains and spots troubled the colonial housewife even as they do the women of today.

So the colonial lady made herself a soap to take out all kinds of stains.

Here is the recipe:

For Stains and Spots

Boil a handful of strawberries or strawberry leaves in a quart of water and a pint of vinegar, add two pounds of castile soap, and half a pound of chalk in fine powder.

Boil together till the water has evaporated, and form into soap.

When it is used wet the place is to be cleansed with the sharpest vinegar and then rub the soap over it.

Dry the article later before the fire or in the sun.

Point lace was treasured in those early days and when it got dirty it was cleaned in this fashion.

To Clean Point Lace Without Washing

Fix the lace in a frame, and rub it with stale crumb of bread, and when clean, dust out the crumbs.

Simple, was it not?

Naturally the making of perfumes, lo-

tions and powders fell to the colonial home maker as well.

To get the materials for the perfumes and lotions they turned to their herb and flower gardens for materials and ingredients.

In "The Toilet of Flora" we get glimpses of these colonial perfume makers who made it a home industry, as it were.

Even the children could help in gathering the flowers and herbs and spreading them out to dry.

No doubt they enjoyed the finished potions and perfumes quite as much as the adults.

"A Sweet Smelling Perfume" is the way the writer of "The Toilet of Flora" calls this mixture appealing to the imagination at least and presumably it was to the nose. It was made in this manner.

A Sweet Smelling Perfume

Take a pound of fresh-gathered orange flowers, of common roses, lavender seeds and musk roses, each a half pound; of sweet Marjoram leaves and Clove July flowers picked, each a quarter of a pound; of thyme three ounces; of myrtle leaves and melilot stalks stripped of their leaves, each two ounces; of rosemary leaves and cloves bruised, each an ounce, of bay leaves half an ounce.

Let these ingredients be mixed in a large pan covered with parchment, and be exposed to the heat of the sun during the whole summer; for the first month stirring them every other day with a stick, and taking them within doors in rainy weather.

Towards the end of the season they will afford an excellent composition for a perfume, which may be rendered yet more fragrant by adding a little scented Cypress-powder, mixed with coarse Violet-powder.

In colonial days homemakers kept plentiful supplies of sweet bags on hand.

They often made them of equal quantities of dried lavender verbena and sweet geranium leaves.

More elaborate ones were made as this

one suggested by Gervase Markham in his book "The English Housewife" in 1625.

For a Sweet Bag

Take six ounces of orris, six ounces of damask rose leaves and of marjoram and sweet Basil also an ounce; of cloves, two ounces; yellow sanders, two ounces; of citron pills, seven drams; of lignum aloes, one ounce; and of musk, one dram.

Bruise all these and put them into a bag of silk or linen, but silk is the best.

When it came to perfumed powders these colonial ladies were not at a loss.

In Sir Hugh Platt's "Delights for Ladies" published in 1594, he gives this recipe for a

Perfumed Powder

Take a pound of Florentine orris-root, two ounces of gum Benjamin, one pound of dried rose leaves, an ounce of storax, an ounce and a half of yellow sanders, a quarter ounce of cloves, and a small quantity of lemon-peel.

Beat the whole together into a fine powder. Then add twenty pounds of starch powder to it.

Sift through a lawn sieve. Color the powder according to your fancy.

Pomatus was the rather fancy name for what we now know as cold cream.

Some of these pomatus were quite unique. They claimed almost everything for them even as makers of beauty creams do today.

Take the Pomatum for Wrinkles, for instance.

Pomatum for Wrinkles

Take juice of white lily roots and Narbonne Honey, of each two ounces; melted white wax, an ounce; incorporate the whole together, and form thereof a pomatum. It should be applied every night, and not to be wiped off till the next morning.

Space forbids more quotation from "The Toilet of Flora" and similar books which tell us what fine homemakers were the women of colonial times.

Department of the Treasurer General

D. A. R. Membership

STATES	Number of Chapters	Membership as of June 1, 1945		
		Chapter	At Large	Total
ALABAMA.....	43	1,802	39	1,841
ALASKA.....	1	20	1	21
ARIZONA.....	7	383	12	395
ARKANSAS.....	27	1,070	9	1,079
CALIFORNIA.....	97	5,021	151	5,172
CANAL ZONE.....	1	48	1	49
COLORADO.....	36	2,265	18	2,283
CONNECTICUT.....	56	5,062	34	5,096
DELAWARE.....	6	326	2	328
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.....	60	3,606	90	3,696
FLORIDA.....	35	2,339	59	2,398
GEORGIA.....	83	4,541	26	4,567
HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.....	2	170	2	172
IDAHO.....	10	432	3	435
ILLINOIS.....	112	7,808	97	7,905
INDIANA.....	91	5,512	19	5,531
IOWA.....	95	4,225	32	4,257
KANSAS.....	57	2,709	14	2,723
KENTUCKY.....	57	3,049	19	3,068
LOUISIANA.....	29	1,282	9	1,291
MAINE.....	37	1,977	5	1,982
MARYLAND.....	32	1,608	39	1,647
MASSACHUSETTS.....	102	5,780	57	5,837
MICHIGAN.....	64	4,513	32	4,545
MINNESOTA.....	50	2,083	21	2,104
MISSISSIPPI.....	34	1,722	7	1,729
MISSOURI.....	85	4,351	30	4,381
MONTANA.....	12	593	2	595
NEBRASKA.....	46	1,975	18	1,993
NEVADA.....	1	90	5	95
NEW HAMPSHIRE.....	37	2,004	24	2,028
NEW JERSEY.....	85	5,075	66	5,141
NEW MEXICO.....	8	418	1	419
NEW YORK.....	177	14,065	299	14,364
NORTH CAROLINA.....	69	2,915	35	2,950
NORTH DAKOTA.....	10	283	9	292
OHIO.....	123	7,687	72	7,759
OKLAHOMA.....	34	1,644	8	1,652
OREGON.....	30	1,185	9	1,194
PENNSYLVANIA.....	132	11,640	92	11,732
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.....	1	36	1	37
PUERTO RICO.....	1	27		27
RHODE ISLAND.....	23	1,182	7	1,189
SOUTH CAROLINA.....	55	2,078	28	2,106
SOUTH DAKOTA.....	13	377	5	382
TENNESSEE.....	69	2,897	15	2,912
TEXAS.....	75	4,502	43	4,545
UTAH.....	3	197	4	201
VERMONT.....	32	1,506	5	1,511
VIRGINIA.....	81	4,003	58	4,061
WASHINGTON.....	36	1,746	22	1,768
WEST VIRGINIA.....	42	2,847	18	2,865
WISCONSIN.....	44	2,066	17	2,083
WYOMING.....	10	387	4	391
FOREIGN: CHINA.....	1	36		36
CUBA.....	1	67		67
ENGLAND.....	1	48		48
FRANCE.....	2	81		81
GERMANY.....	1	15		15
ITALY.....	1	27		27
OTHER COUNTRIES.....			24	24
TOTALS.....	2,565	147,403	1,719	149,122

The Purple Heart Reanimated

BY IDA ANGELINE CHERIOLI

"**H** EART because he gave his heart, and purple because there is nothing more royal"—these historic words of General George Washington, in his own handwriting, are found in that famous Book Of Merit now in the old records. In this book the general listed the names of gallant, Continental soldiers of the American Revolution, who were bestowed with the Purple Badge. (Now known as the Purple Heart.)

The Order of the Purple Heart (then Purple Badge) established at Newburgh, Connecticut, Aug. 7, 1782, by General George Washington and revived by Pres. Hoover, Feb. 22, 1932, during the bicentennial of Washington's birth, will become more than ever enkindled because of World War No. 2.

Who are eligible to wear the Purple Heart? According to orders as instituted by General Washington, the soldiers who performed any singular, meritorious action during the war, were permitted to wear the figure of a heart, in purple cloth or sprigged silk, faded to a steel gray and edged with narrow lace or silver binding. These were sewn on the left breast of the uniform coat. (The Purple Heart was not only conferred in instances of unusual or extraordinary gallantry but for supreme fidelity and intrinsic service in any way.)

Before this special honor could be granted to the soldier, however, specific, grounded facts were to be confirmed by the commanding officer to the commander-in-chief. A certificate of the regiment and brigade to which the candidate for reward belonged, or other indisputable proofs, were to accompany these facts. Upon acknowledgment, the name of the recipient and the regiment so certified was enrolled in the Book of Merit, which was kept at the orderly office. To the persons so decorated were merited the distinction of being granted all the privileges of a commissioned officer and allowed to pass all guards and sentinels . . . all except the salute.

During the American Revolution the award was won by three Continental Soldiers. The first wearer of the Purple Badge was said to have been an army spy, Sergeant Daniel Bissell, 2nd. Connecticut Regi-

ment of the Continental Line. In order to get behind the British lines Sgt. Bissell shot himself and it was while he was suffering with this self-inflicted wound, that he was captured and taken to a British hospital. An army surgeon who was in sympathy with the Revolutionary Army, penetrated Bissell's disguise. On his return Bissell was presented with a heart-shaped cloth, to be worn on his uniform, by General Washington. The second and third were Sgts. Daniel Brown, 5th Conn. Reg. of the Continental Line and Elijah Churchill, 2nd Continental Dragoons, also of Conn.

The Purple Heart now revived, is a heart-shaped medal of gold with a purple enamel center—bearing a relief of Washington, in the uniform of a general in the Continental Army, on one side; and on the reverse side is inscribed, "For Meritorious Service," and the name of the recipient. The medal is suspended from a purple ribbon with a white border. To those who are cited for additional acts of valor go added decorations. That is in the form of a bronze oak leaf cluster which is attached to the ribbon.

The original, that is, one of the first three issued, is on exhibition at the Art Museum (Museum of Fine Arts) in Boston. This was loaned by the Society of the Cincinnati of the State of New Hampshire to hang in the Washington Memorial at the exhibit. It is undetermined as to who the recipient of that particular badge was.

Since the days of the Revolution when the Order of the Purple Heart consisted of only a trio, history has been in the making, other wars were fought and many brave heroes won for themselves the Purple Heart. It is not so long ago that some of the proud wearers of the Purple Heart were numbered amongst the men who turned the tide at Chateau Thierry, stormed the Soisson, won St. Mihiel and Argonne, then over the Meuse to pave the way for the March to the Rhine. Red-blooded heroes in khaki as well as the blue-jackets, imbued with the spirit of patriotism marched as they sang Hinky-Dinky, Parley Voo? . . . Over There . . . Tipperary, . . . Pack Up Your Troubles In Your Old Kit Bag, and other uplifting songs.

Patrick Henry, Patriot

BY G. WATSON JAMES, JR.

STRANGE as it may seem, in these tragic days when the liberties of the peoples of the earth are being fought for and died for; when despotic force and heathen ideologies are slowly but surely being crushed, the man to whom the world owes most for the true conception of liberty—freedom from want and fear, and freedom of religion, speech and press—remains unsung and unhonored by his state and the nation.

This man is Patrick Henry, the "Voice of the Revolution." He who came out of the wilderness of Hanover County, Virginia, to proclaim to all oppressed peoples that liberty is inherent in life itself and is not in the power of government either to bestow or to take away. The man known to every school child by his immortal words, "Give me liberty or give me death," and whose masterly argument in the Parson's Cause paved the way for us to freely worship God according to the dictates of conscience and our Church, has remained for over a century and one-half with but a negligent tribute to his genius.

At last all this neglect of Patrick Henry's genius and indifference to the patriot's contributions to "our way of life" are to be compensated for by the recently formed Patrick Henry Memorial Foundation.

This Foundation, headed by James S. Easley, distinguished for his leadership in state, civic and business affairs, has already taken steps to acquire the home and grave of Patrick Henry at "Red Hill" in Charlotte County, Virginia, and that part of the Henry estate that lies in the adjacent county of Campbell. The original home of the patriot, a one-story structure, is to be rebuilt through public subscription, and the graves of Henry and his wife, Dorothea, are to be restored.

In this effort a foremost place has been offered to the school children of Virginia and accepted, on their behalf, by Dabney S. Lancaster, State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

"What finer tribute to Patrick Henry could be paid than that the Red Hill estate should in actuality be acquired by the contributions, no matter how small, of the

more than half a million school children of Virginia?"

In this manner Mr. Easley, Foundation president, offered Virginia youth the privilege of paying the first real tribute to Henry ever paid him by his native state or by any other agency.

Dr. Lancaster has accepted this offer on behalf of all of the children of Virginia and has announced that he will personally head the committee that will present the plan to Virginia schools.

In a recent message to Virginians and to those who revere Patrick Henry throughout the nation, President Easley stresses several facts which have been lost sight of during the passing years; among them that, "In the city of Richmond, where Patrick Henry made his famous speech in St. Johns Church, and where he fought almost single-handed his titanic fight on the Constitution, which resulted in the adoption of the first ten amendments embodying our national 'Bill of Rights,' the only monument to Henry is a figure on the Washington Monument in the Capitol Square bearing not the slightest resemblance to him.

"His body lies buried in a simple grave on the grounds of his home, 'Red Hill,' in Charlotte County, with only a medallion, placed there by the Daughters of the American Revolution, to attest any gratitude or appreciation from the public he served 'almost his entire life.

"The Foundation proposes to remedy this situation and, in paying some fitting tribute to his life and memory, to rekindle some of the great faith he had in the dignity and destiny of man, and thus to rededicate this nation to the basic principles which he proclaimed throughout his life.

"It is to Patrick Henry," the Foundation's president reminds us, "more than any other man, that this country owes its freedom won in the Revolutionary War. He it was who laid down the gauge of battle in 1765 in his resolution against the Stamp Act. He never once wavered in his determination, in his courage, or in his faith in the outcome of the struggle. While others continued to seek appeasement, he

moved steadfastly toward separation with a clear understanding of the fundamental issues involved. This came from his revolutionary concept of Liberty. In England the idea of Liberty was that of a gift to the people from a benevolent government, or else a concession wrung from a corrupt government. With Patrick Henry, Liberty was inherent in life itself, was not in the power of government either to bestow or to take away."

And now a little more as to the first items on the agenda of the Foundation. At present, due to a fire in 1917, nothing remains of the wooden structure in which Virginia's great statesman lived from 1794 until his death, June 6, 1799, and from which, at the urgent call of President Washington, he traveled to Charlotte Court House to make his last political speech, although Death was close upon him. This home will be restored in all its original simplicity as the Number One project.

Next will come the restoration of the graves of the patriot and his beloved helpmate.

These steps being taken, it is then the purpose of the Foundation to erect a monument to Patrick Henry in Richmond, and to republish the patriot's writings so that pos-

terity will know him in his true stature. There is also being considered a further memorial in the form of a highway, which will begin in Hanover at "Studley," Patrick Henry's birthplace, and then lead the tourist and historian to all the localities intimately connected with the great moments in the statesman's life.

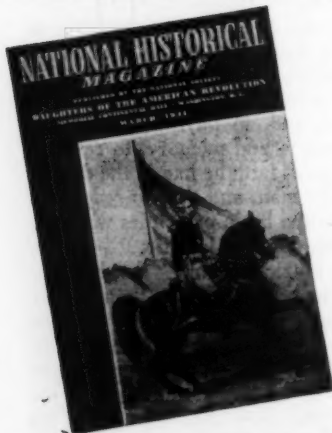
While there is now, by an Act of the General Assembly, a highway dedicated to Patrick Henry's memory, it does not, in the opinion of the Foundation's officials or of historians adequately cover those communities which are inseparable with the labors of the man who John Randolph said combined the genius of Shakespeare and Gar-
rick.

Such is the vision and the ideal of a group of men of all faiths and political complexions, who, inspired by Mr. Easley, have joined in forming the official bodies of the Foundation necessary to bring to fruition a lasting and living memorial to Patrick Henry.

It is their fervent hope that all liberty-loving people of this nation, and of all nations, will esteem it a duty to mankind, and a privilege, to contribute to the purposes of the Foundation.



NATIONAL HISTORICAL MAGAZINE



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Committee Reports

War Bonds and Stamps

AS a prelude to my report, a brief review will give you readers the procedure as to Bond Buying.

At the Fifty-first Continental Congress, held in Chicago, a resolution was adopted placing the Society four square behind the War Savings Program. That made Bond Buying a definite part of our national work. The following year, in Cincinnati, was the first report by states.

Your Chairman has worked directly with the National Defense Committee in Washington, and with the State Regents and State National Defense Chairmen; working too with the United States Treasury, regular reports are rendered to them.

The original quota which that Department assigned to us as a safety was five million dollars. You well know that we surpassed that amount in a grand manner, and on each succeeding drive the Society has had a total report in magnificent millions.

No individual is required to give her name in reporting her bond purchases. We have asked, and urge that the members render a report to their chapter chairmen because it will, in years to come, form a part of the report of the National Society's War Savings activities, and will give credit to chapters and states, as well as to the National Society as part of its war record for posterity.

The Seventh War Loan Drive is of the utmost importance. "The Battle of Japan has just begun. Millions of fighting men, freshly outfitted and equipped, will have to be moved half way around the globe and supplied by hundreds of ships now being built. The sick, wounded and disabled in mounting numbers will need medical attention and care. The need will be great for B-29's, tanks, trucks, jeeps, rockets, mortars, air-borne radar, and fast moving new jet propelled planes.

"These are a few of the ways in which our dollars are more needed than ever to crush the foe and bring our men back home.

"By putting every dollar over rock bottom expenses into War Bonds we are delivering a body blow to Inflation—thus

putting a lid on the cost of living and maintaining intact the purchasing power of the dollar. At the same time, we help to insure the country and ourselves against a possible post-war deflation.

"If we are to reach the goal which has been set for us in the Seventh War Loan, every American must do his or her part. We are confident that women's organizations will, as always, bear their share of the responsibility." *

From April 1944 to April 1945 the report of Bonds and Stamps, by states is as follows:

	Chapter	Membership
Alabama	\$ 600.00	\$ 159,401.25
Arizona		293,215.00
Arkansas		761,427.75
California	2,350.00	3,942,191.65
Colorado	4,130.00	469,440.00
Connecticut	5,055.50	725,850.45
Cuba		amt. unknown
Delaware		amt. unknown
District of Columbia	1,075.00	746,911.00
Florida		797,772.75
Georgia	3,806.90	2,236,216.20
Hawaii		6,000.00
Idaho	850.00	273,921.25
Illinois	3,850.00	1,926,299.75
Indiana	12,587.50	758,646.30
Iowa	1,571.35	1,522,902.75
Kansas	200.00	984,034.00
Kentucky	1,025.00	1,611,421.63
Louisiana	1,025.00	762,206.00
Maine		505,213.00
Maryland	8,750.00	879,524.00
Massachusetts	25.00	1,000,987.60
Michigan	1,500.00	2,057,454.50
Minnesota	350.00	213,388.00
Mississippi	424.00	1,055,140.00
Missouri	300.00	1,547,820.50
Montana	750.00	397,150.00
Nebraska		616,868.00
Nevada		14,540.00
New Hampshire		170,768.00
New Jersey	519.00	253,949.00
New Mexico		117,500.00
New York	8,047.00	2,164,209.40
North Carolina	1,750.00	2,847,886.00
North Dakota	75.00	77,048.75
Ohio	21,625.00	3,902,015.90
Oklahoma		871,173.00
Oregon		488,003.00
Pennsylvania	9,750.00	2,787,949.15
Philippine Islands		amt. unknown
Rhode Island	300.00	14,925.00
South Carolina		419,465.00
South Dakota	50.00	75,873.75
Tennessee		163,076.00

* United States Treasury Department Notes.

	Chapter	Membership
Texas		\$9,070,445.75
Utah		
Vermont	\$225.00	82,494.00
Virginia	1,120.00	833,497.35
Washington		500,000.00
West Virginia	400.00	301,788.75
Wisconsin	600.00	238,820.60
Wyoming		82,601.25
Total	\$94,686.25	\$51,729,432.98
Sum Total—	\$51,824,119.23.	

This total amount for the year, plus Bonds and Stamps previously reported, means that the Society, since Pearl Harbor, has subscribed to a total of \$156,804,848.99.

I wish to express my gratitude to all who have reported. If every member in the Society would report her Bonds, I am sure our totals would be trebled.

I am grateful to the assistance given me by the personnel of the Treasurer General's office, and in particular to Miss Ruth

Dutton, in the National Defense Office, who has assisted me in compiling the figures.

The important thing for each member to bear in mind is the need of Bond Purchase reports for our Records. Along with my expression of appreciation for the magnificent reports you have made possible for me to render since taking over this work, I must still emphasize the fact that if we could know the full and exact amount of Bonds from each member the report would be three times as large. Much assistance can be obtained locally from those in charge of the War Bond activities where you live. Then too we of the Committee stand ready to render any assistance at any time.

With the same enthusiasm as of old,

EDITH SCOTT MAGNA

(Mrs. Russell William Magna),
National Chairman.

Junior Membership

HERE are those promised echoes from the Junior Assembly Committee Meeting held in Chicago May 8th. It was indeed a memorable day and we were in session immediately following President Truman's Proclamation and until quite late in the evening. Yes and the "jam session" over books and plans lasted even into the wee sma' hours.

We were honored by the presence of our own "Aunt Helen" Pouch, Honorary President General of D. A. R. and Honorary Consultant to our Junior Assembly, who lead us in prayer, followed by the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America.

We regretted that our President General, Mrs. Talmadge, could not be with us but she was representing us as observer at the San Francisco Conference. We feel sure that her report will be of great value to the organization.

Greetings and welcome by Mrs. H. A. Alexander, our Junior Assembly Chairman, were followed by responses from Mrs. George D. Schermerhorn, Mrs. Frank Harris, Honorary Consultants, Mrs. Charles Dickinson, adviser, and by Mrs. De Forest Richardson, State Regent of Illinois. A letter was read from Mrs. John A. Fritchie, our National Junior Chairman, who was unable to attend.

Concerning our projects, we were happy to learn that, with our Victory Bonds, and other monies in reserve for emergencies, we are able to give seven scholarships to our own and approved schools in the mountains this year. Of course, the vote for this was unanimous. This means two scholarships for Tamassee, two to Kate Duncan Smith and one each of the rotating scholarships to American International College, Hinman and Pine Mountain Schools. Boys and girls receiving these scholarships will be better citizens tomorrow for having accepted this opportunity. This is a project of which we can be justly proud.

A letter of appreciation from Vice Admiral Ross T. McIntire, Surgeon General of our Navy in acceptance of \$4,005.00 given to the Navy by the Juniors, for the purchase of 9 Metal Locators, was read.

Following a discussion of Duration and post-war needs of wounded veterans and others suffering ill effects of war, it was decided to suggest a number of activities from which Junior Groups may choose, relative to a rehabilitation program. This will be more fully discussed in a later issue.

Girls, there's something about attending National Congress that sends delegates home all-a-glow and ready to accomplish things. But the reports from several Junior groups that had never been represented at

Congress were so filled with enthusiasm that we were truly delighted. It should spur all of us on to greater achievement.

And, by the way, this led to a discussion about the good work all members can do in interesting fathers, brothers, husbands and friends who are eligible for membership in the Sons of the American Revolution, to join, or to form new chapters where there are none. If they are under the impression that it is only another social club, there is plenty of proof that this organization—yes, and the C. A. R.'s, too, accomplish much good and can do much more. There are important tasks for D. A. R.'s, S. A. R.'s and C. A. R.'s today and tomorrow. Gather them in, girls! Let's start a campaign!

Plans are going on for the Annual Junior Assembly and Breakfast next spring. Whether there will be a National Congress depends on many things. But we are plan-

ning anyhow. It will be the tenth anniversary of the Junior Breakfast, you know!

Our Junior Bazaar at Congress generally supplies quite a few necessary dollars for Junior Assembly expenses. The National Congress having been dispensed with this year cut that expected revenue. It was suggested at the Board meeting that local Junior groups have bazaars at home and send the funds collected to the Assembly.

Also small State Junior groups meeting together occasionally will be worth their weight in gold. It is these meetings that bind us closer; make us stronger.

Yes, and our working together in this page will accomplish wonders too, girls. Remember, I'm interested in what you are doing and here is my home address for best results in reaching me: 701 15th Ave., N. E., St. Petersburg, Florida.

VORA MAUD SMITH.

War Gardens

WAR GARDENS are blooming in the South Pacific and also throughout the United States under a plan of the Daughters of the American Revolution which is proving immensely popular with our boys in the Service.

Originally intended to aid convalescent wounded and sick service men on lonely tropical islands in the Pacific, the War Gardens this summer are flourishing around many of the General Army Hospitals throughout the country and in other parts of the world.

Mrs. Julius Y. Talmadge, President General, in a recent message to all chapters of the D. A. R., stressed the importance of the project and asked every member to actively support it.

Briefly the D. A. R. sends flower seeds and vegetable seeds to various army and navy hospitals where they are distributed among the convalescent service men. Flower and vegetable gardens are established near the hospitals and the patients plant and take care of them.

Army officials declare the War Gardens are a great lift to morale and an important aid to speed the recovery of the men. Mrs. Talmadge, praising the project, declared: "It all started from an idea to bring 'flowers from home' to our men in the South Pacific. We couldn't send flowers from our gardens, so we sent the seeds

and the hospital patients planted their own.

"The plan was a success from the start. Now it has expanded into a very big project. We provide vegetable as well as flower seeds and in this country some chapters are sending shrubs and roots and bulbs and other things too bulky to be sent to remote places overseas."

The War Garden project is under the D. A. R. Conservation Committee of which Mrs. Nathan R. Patterson of Tulsa, Oklahoma, is national chairman. Special chairman for the War Gardens is Mrs. Albert D. Gilmore of Yonkers, N. Y. She said that in the tropics it is always planting time and supplies of seeds are going steadily to South Pacific points. They are in small envelopes and small packets, easily carried on transports and even planes.

In this country the seeds and shrubs, etc., are being sent by D. A. R. chapters to the nearest hospitals or convalescent centers.

As an illustration of this plan, Mrs. Gilmore cited Colorado, where the Zebulon Pike chapter at Colorado Springs is aiding in establishing war gardens at the great hospital and convalescent center at Camp Carson, near that city.

Colonel T. E. Harwood, Jr., U. S. Marine Corps, commanding, in a letter to Miss Emma Simkins, war garden chairman for the chapter, said:

"We find that there are many men in both the General and Convalescent Hospital who receive a great deal of satisfaction and pleasure from working out of doors. The patients who are interested in horticulture would be very glad to receive the seeds donated by your organization."

District of Columbia Red Cross Committee

FEELING sure that all will be interested in knowing how the boys have appreciated our gift of the Clubmobile—pictured below presented last year by the D. C. chapters, I am including the following letter:

DEAR CHAIRMAN:

This letter is strictly unofficial, but for weeks I have felt that I wanted to write to you and the members of the District of Columbia National Society D. A. R.-U. S. A. and tell you of the great amount of service given to our boys, of all branches of the U. S. Armed Forces, through your very fine gift of the Clubmobile (Mobile Canteen) to the American Red Cross, which organization I am serving overseas.

I have been operating the Clubmobile, with the help of two enlisted men, for several months on this Island in the South Pacific. It would take a book to tell you all the wonderful things that the boys say while they are being served hot coffee, fresh donuts, hot chocolate, cigarettes, chewing

Many D. A. R. members have donated seeds from their own gardens and the tiny packets bear the city or village from whence they came. And some of the gardens have been so beautifully laid out that they are attracting much attention from civilians as well as army and navy personnel.

gum and stationery. As they come by the open side, from which we serve, three out of five will read aloud the words painted on the Clubmobile, "Gift of District of Columbia, National Society, D. A. R.-U. S. A." Some know the abbreviation, and those who do not, ask what it is. You might be surprised and pleased to know how many boys from the District of Columbia we serve; they never fail to brag about your gift, and say that they are going to write their families and tell them about it.

It has been a tremendous morale booster, and although the roads that I have to travel over most of the time are pretty rough, and the hours often long, I am very happy to be able to serve and be with our boys through the kindness and generosity of your great organization.

On behalf of the many, and myself, let me thank you and the members of the National Society, D. A. R.-U. S. A.

Sincerely

LEO HENNING,

Canteen & Clubmobile Director.

This year we felt we should work for the



D. C. D. A. R. gave this Clubmobile to the American Red Cross

boys in the hospitals. So our first project was one of the little pianos on wheels, which was given to the Fort Myer Hospital in December. It is doing splendid work, not only in bringing pleasure to the many wards, but in real rehabilitation of the boys. We have also furnished a room where those patients, capable of leaving their rooms, may spend a pleasant evening in cheerful surroundings. It is furnished with comfortable chairs, ping pong tables and bright cretonne. There are also folding chairs so that movies may be shown to a larger number.

This gift of the D. C. Daughters to the Red Cross was made when Mrs. Geoffrey Creyke was State Regent, Mrs. John Morrison Kerr the State Chairman of Red Cross

and Mrs. David D. Caldwell was State Vice-Chairman in charge of raising funds for two Clubmobiles, to be sent to General Douglas MacArthur in Australia, to be placed by him where most needed. With Canteen and First Aid equipment, these have been of inestimable value to our boys in the South Pacific, from whom many letters of praise and appreciation have come to Mothers, friends and to the D. A. R. Red Cross Committee of the District of Columbia. Such letters always give us a thrill as we did not see the Clubmobiles before they were shipped west.

CATHERINE B. STRONG,

*State Chairman American Red Cross,
D. C. D. A. R.*

Girl Home Makers in West Virginia

THE Daughters of West Virginia were honored by the appointment of Mrs. A. Bruce Eagle as National Vice Chairman of the Girl Home Makers Committee. We appreciate the interest and the assistance Mrs. Eagle has given to the committee.

Our entry in the Cotton Dress Contest received honorable mention. This was a yellow and white dotted swiss dress made by Edna Cox, age 14, Sophomore in Point Pleasant High School. Colonel Charles Lewis Chapter sponsored this entry which was made after school hours and cost \$2.75.

Interest has been kept alive by awarding prizes to the outstanding students in the study of Home Economics in schools and organized groups. War Stamps, G. H. M. Medals, Awards of Merit, Silver Teaspoons and cash prizes were presented. Several chapters devoted a program to Girl Home Makers activities and others sponsored Style Shows. Members of Pack Horse Ford Chapter attended a "Mother's Tea" with girls in the Home Economics Class as hostesses. Dresses made in sewing class were displayed and prizes awarded. Potomac

Valley Chapter offered prizes for the best made dress, cake and bread. A "Victory Menu," entered in the National Contest, received chapter prize. Shenandoah Valley Chapter devoted time to community work by assisting Girl Scouts. Five members of the chapter worked with the chairman, each one trained to teach in this D. A. R. Home Makers Group. Two groups sponsored, Child Care and Interior Decoration. The committee announced that help would be given to girls in either subject for merit badges, twenty-five teen age girls enrolled. This work was accomplished without use of chapter funds.

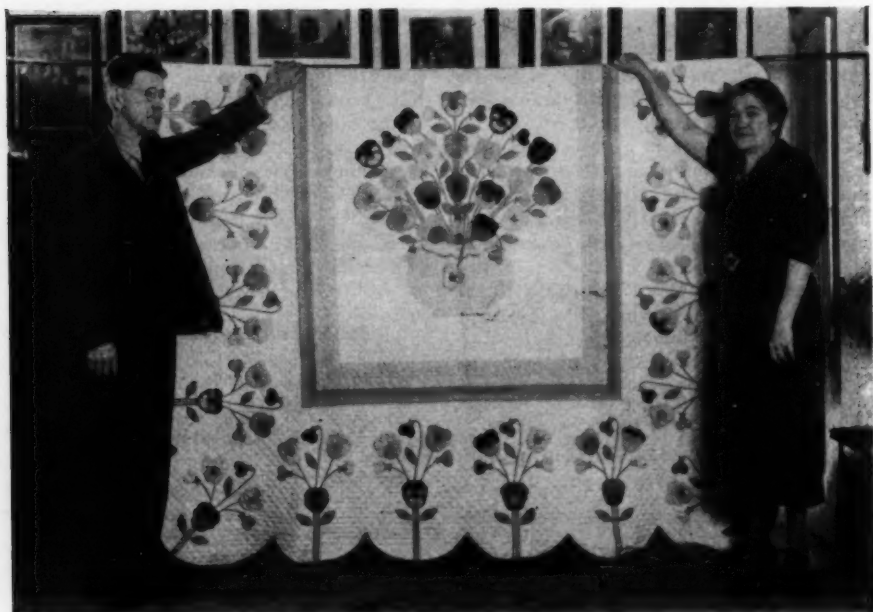
We helped to complete the sale of G. H. M. Cook Books, we did not win a prize, but were thirteenth in the list of states. Wheeling Chapter sold three dozen copies.

There is a real need for better knowledge of Homemaking, we hope our members will become more active in teaching girls the arts of homemaking.

ELEANOR M. SWEENEY,
State Chairman.



Chapter House Gateway to Yesterday's West



The Pansy Quilt

OREGON's pioneers, contrary to popular opinion, crammed an incredible quantity of worldly goods into their wagon trains—so, Lula and Dolph Schminck, residents of Lakeview, Oregon, can testify. As heirs of their respective clans, which were numerous, they converted their entire basement into a Museum which houses 3000 links with the West's pioneer past. Through lavish expenditure of time and money, the Schmincks have a remarkable collection of heirlooms. During the eight years of working on this collection, they have spent some 12,000 hours of time and more than \$10,000 in money in cataloguing, arranging, repairing and adding to their original treasures. There are hostler's lanterns of the 1830's, 200-year-old candle snuffers, handmade square nails, scissors, and a hammered teapot shaped in Narragansett Bay in 1791; a music box from the long-defunct Silver Lake saloon, which gave out popular songs of the day when primed with nickels, has been restored and plays sweet music on the large metal discs. There are lovely china dolls, bullet moulds, pleat-

ers, fluting irons, butter paddles, cheese presses and articles too numerous to mention. Of special interest is Mrs. Schminck's quilt collection—score of visitors have viewed with almost envy the grouping of coverlets ranging from the beautiful "Mexican Lilly" of the 1850s, to the "Prickly Pear," "Rose of Sharon," "Drooping Lilly," "Grandmother's Fan," and "Double Wedding Ring." Nine of the quilts are the products of Mrs. Schminck's own hands—the most beautiful one of all is the "Pansy," of her own design, taking two years to complete. While visitors are viewing these wonders, all at once they notice that the Museum is carpeted with beautiful hand-hooked rugs, made by Mr. Schminck—one of Pansy Design to match the Pansy Quilt. To really appreciate this wonderful Museum, located in the southeastern part of Oregon, one must see it. Here in the Schminck home, on June 21, 1941, Lake View Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution was organized and since that time they have been actively carrying on the work under Mrs. Lora F. Conn as or-

ganizing Regent and now Mrs. Schminck, as Regent. Mr. and Mrs. Schminck have willed their home with the Museum to Lake View Chapter for them to continue using it as a Chapter House, and to preserve it as a Museum. The Daughters of Oregon feel that this expression of confidence in their

ability to preserve and maintain this historic property is indeed a tribute to the Society.

MRS. HOWARD P. ARNEST,

*Vice President General, N. S. D. A. R.,
Ex-State Regent of Oregon, and organizer
of Lake View Chapter, D. A. R.*



Triptych by John Angel at Camp Ritchie, Maryland

News Items

Mary Dillingham Chapter

THE fiftieth anniversary of Mary Dillingham Chapter, D. A. R. was held at the home of Mrs. J. B. Pulsifer, Shepley Street, Auburn, April 11th, 1945, an ideal setting as the large colonial home is filled with beautiful antiques. There were many beautiful gowns, shawls, bonnets and jewelry of olden days, worn by the hostesses, Mrs. Pulsifer and daughter, Mrs. Ernest W. Bauer, Jr., Mrs. Dwight Edwards, Mrs. J. B. Welt, Mrs. Samuel Stoddard, Mrs. Samuel Woodbury, Mrs. Isabel Marble, Mrs. Lewis Isbell, Mrs. Levi Curtis, Mrs. Paul Bibber and many others: the gown worn by the Regent, Mrs. Samuel T. Cobb, was an heirloom in her family, a white satin wedding gown, beautifully embroidered by hand in Calcutta, India. Mrs. Leroy F. Hussey, State Regent, of Augusta, presented the One Hundred Dollar war bond to Miss Jane Young—winner of the recent Good Citizenship Pilgrimage, who was sponsored by the Mary Dillingham Chapter, and Mrs. Ralph W. Richards, of Waterville, State Chairman of G. C. P. presented her with the G. C. P. pin. The history of the Chapter during the past fifty years was prepared and read by Mrs. Isabel Marble, Past Regent, in a very interesting manner. Miss Sally White, of Auburn, Great-grand-daughter of Mrs. Wallace H. White, Sr., who was a charter member of the Chapter was a special guest. A very fine musical program, prepared by Mrs. Walter Louisfell, a member, assisted by Miss Dorothea Bertelson, violinist, and Mrs. Ruth Marsden, vocalist, was much enjoyed. A message was received from Washington, from Mrs. Wallace H. White, Jr., expressing deep regret in not being able to attend the meeting and a telegram from

Mrs. E. A. Freeman, Treasurer, who was visiting her mother in Fulton, Ill., extending greetings and best wishes was also received during the meeting. A large centerpiece of red, white and blue flowers was used in the dining-room and beautiful anniversary cakes were served with chicken salad, rolls, nuts and tea: Mrs. Leroy Hussey and Miss Margaret McIlroy, Past State Regent, poured: Mrs. B. G. W. Cushman, Past State Regent, and Mrs. Samuel T. Cobb, Regent, cut and served the cakes. Talisman roses were used in the living-room. Mrs. Hussey gave an account of the wonderful work being done by the D. A. R. on War Projects, which is the all important subject of the many chapters at the present time. During the afternoon greetings and musical selections were broadcast over station WCOU by Mrs. Louisfell in order that the members who were unable to attend the anniversary meeting might still have a part in its observance. Assisting hostesses were Mrs. Dwight Edwards, Mrs. Samuel Stoddard, Mrs. John B. Welt. At the Annual Luncheon, held at the DeWitt Hotel, Lewiston, at which time the State Regent, Mrs. Hussey and all Honorary Past State Regents were guests, the Regent, Mrs. Cobb, announced a gift of Five Hundred Dollars from Henry A. Free, presented by him in memory of his wife, Edith Robbins Free: this is a Trust Fund, the proceeds of which are to be used in any manner which the Chapter desires: this will be a perpetual memorial to our departed member, gratefully received and much appreciated by the Chapter.

Membership of Mary Dillingham Chapter, March, 1945, is eighty-five.

Indian Trail Trees in Lake County, Illinois

HISTORY seems to record that when the white man made a roadway or trail, he blazed it with fire, saw and hatchet, destroying to make it permanent.

This was not the manner of the American Indian, he knew the value of all things in nature, and was able to make a trail or path along the high ridges of land, marking the route by the trees. A small sapling was taken, bent to the ground, fastened, then

bent upwards again like a letter V, or leaving it pointing straight ahead. Different bendings marked different trails,—such as direct routes to the Chicago Portage; to the work shops on the shore of Lake Michigan, to the hunting and fishing grounds at the DesPlaines River and the Skokie, or to the Lake regions to the west. Either oaks or elms were used for the "Trail Trees", not because they grew the fastest, but because

they lived the longest. All the main highways through Lake County were once Indians trails, and many of these trees were found along the roads until the idea of speed to get the traffic through spelled their doom. In Highland Park several of the trees still remain and have been marked; the Old Elm on the County line which had been marked by the Chicago Historical Society had to be cut down when it could no longer be kept alive; the Waukegan Chapter of the D. A. R. have marked one of the trees in the Park in Zion, and one on North Avenue in the Village of Lake Bluff. Other

trees that are still standing have not been marked by the D. A. R. because they have died. Pictures of over thirty of these trees in Lake County have been taken and preserved, but only a few of them now remain to remind us of the beginning of Lake County, when our forefathers found the Pottawattamie Indians in possession of the beautiful corner of Illinois.

BESS T. DUNN

(Mrs. R. R.),

*Chairman, Historic Trees,
Waukegan Chapter, D. A. R.*

Mrs. Sarah C. Filbert Honored

COMMODORE PREBLE CHAPTER of Eaton was happy on January 3, 1945, to honor the 91st birthday of Mrs. Sarah Curry Filbert, one of the organizing regents of the chapter and believed to be the oldest past regent in Ohio.

Mrs. Filbert has always lived in the old family mansion built by her grand-father, William Curry, pioneer merchant and banker, more than a century ago. The first bank in Preble County was established in this home.

Her gracious personality made many friends for the chapter, and her spacious living rooms with their priceless antiques and old family portraits made fitting background for numbers of meetings.

Several card parties earned the money

for the Revolutionary Soldiers' Plaque in the court house lobby, her especial project.

Mrs. Filbert is yet an active member in the Current Events Club, Eaton Club, Democratic Women's Club, Iona Chapter of the Eastern Star, and is honorary life regent of Commodore Preble Chapter.

She received congratulations from family and friends in the living room of her home.

Mrs. Filbert's family consists of four sons, Fred, Joseph, Ralph and Campbell Filbert; a daughter, Mrs. Hugh Gilmore, wife of Judge Gilmore; grand-daughter, Mrs. James Parker; and great-grand-daughters, Prudence and Priscilla Parker, and a grand-son, Joseph, Jr., in service over seas.

La Grange, Illinois, Chapter

TO become of age is a commendable milestone in one's own life and a milestone of sizable proportions when a chapter reaches its eighteenth birthday. The La Grange-Illinois Chapter D. A. R. of La Grange, Illinois celebrated such an occasion in February, 1945.

The date of organization, as given by the Organizing Secretary General, was March 2, 1927. The organizing members numbered eighteen. They are—Mrs. E. A. Armstrong, Mrs. Fred Blenkinsopp, Mrs. J. C. Brown, Mrs. John Carper, Mrs. John C. Davies, Mrs. C. W. Fleck, Mrs. D. D. Hayward, Mrs. W. H. Hewson, Mrs. G. M. Kerr, Miss Edith Maude Knief, Mrs. R. A. Knief, Mrs. George McGinnes, Miss May E. Merritt, Mrs. Thomas J. Newbill, Miss Nadine P. Newbill, Mrs. G. E. Price, Mrs. M. D. Reeder, Mrs. C. C. Wilson.

The first program of 1927-1928 gives the first officers as—Regent, Mrs. Thomas J. Newbill; Vice Regent, Mrs. George M. Kerr; Secretary, Mrs. John C. Davies; Treasurer, Mrs. Paul C. Foster; Registrar, Mrs. George E. Price; Historian, Mrs. D. D. Hayward; Librarian, Mrs. Fred Blenkinsopp; Chaplain, Mrs. Martin Reeder.

The first program also states that at the first birthday party held in February, 1928, the State Officers were the honored guests.

The Chapter's eighteenth birthday was celebrated this year with a delightful musical program and good entertainment was furnished by a discharged war veteran who was awarded the Purple Heart. He told of his life overseas, of the months spent in an Australian hospital and of characteristics of the Australian people.

FANNIE JOHNSON LANDES.

New York State Juniors

THE 34 junior groups have been very enthusiastic and active this year, all of which has resulted in new members, splendid results on projects, and a keen cooperation in their chapter—One of the best examples of this was shown at the birthday party of the General Nathaniel Woodhull Chapter, as the new officers stood up to take oath, I noticed three juniors among them—one being the vice-regent—Then when it came time for the programme the meeting was handed over to the younger members who entertained us with Folk songs and dances from every nation.

For two years New York has been commended for her work on the Metal Locator Project—This year she raised \$1629.80—two groups Knapp and Mary Murray giving an entire locator. The locator given by donations from various groups in the State was inscribed "Junior D. A. R. honoring Miss Edla Gibson—New York State Regent".

We are fortunate in having our own Aunt Helen Pouch in the state to encourage and guide us—To honor her we worked especially hard on a project dear to her heart—"The Helen Pouch Memorial Fund." Manhattan gave \$100, covering the entire cost of one scholarship. In all, New York Juniors raised \$230, more than any other state in the union for this project. We also sent countless boxes of clothing to our approved schools.

A new project that proved of great interest was work we did to help Crippled

Children. Besides visiting and entertaining them we made 184 toys and 52 scrap books—Mahwenawasigh, New York City, Shatemuc, Wiltwyck and Jones Bronck leads us in this work.

As to War Work we are all doing our share. We sent 165 pounds of candy to the L. C. I. (L) 528 during the year, to say nothing of the volunteer hours we gave Red Cross, U. S. O. and hospitals. We bought innumerable bonds and all donated blood. Abigail Fillmore Group even publish a weekly paper which they mail to men from their vicinity who are in the Armed Forces.

Oneida entertained all the junior members attending the State Conference with a Sunday night supper at their leading hotel.

In New York City and vicinity we organized a Junior Round table, which meets four times a year to discuss projects, stimulate interest, settle little problems that rise, get acquainted with each other, and bring up any new work concerning our beloved organization—The Daughters of the American Revolution—This Round Table has proved invaluable and has also given the girls a chance to meet national and state officers who are our guests.

As you can realize we are very proud of our Junior membership, on this and the C. A. R., rests the future of our organization, so encourage your younger members and if you haven't a Junior Group, do form one as soon as possible.

GEORGIA M. HITCHCOCK,
N. Y. State Chairman, Jr. Membership.

Col. Hugh White Chapter

THE Col. Hugh White Chapter D. A. R. Lock Haven, Pennsylvania celebrated its Golden Anniversary with a luncheon at the Fallon Hotel, January 19, 1945 with distinguished guests. Mrs. Belle White Hipple (Mrs. T. C.) the only living charter member, cut the first slice of cake and made the first Birthday Wish for the Chapter. Many guests from other chapters in the area brought good wishes. The chapter bears the name of Mrs. Hipple's joining ancestor. Another guest of honor was our State Regent, Mrs. Benjamin Ramage Williams from Butler, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Williams outlined our state and national

D. A. R. projects and urged a full cooperation in their accomplishment, all are most worthy.

The early records of the Col. Hugh White Chapter were swept away in the devastating flood of the Susquehanna River in 1936. Mrs. Charles Cox, Press Relations Chairman, searched the newspaper files for accounts of the founding and presented the report.

Mrs. John B. Fullmer, Chapter Regent, presided during the luncheon and presented the program numbers. Mrs. James L. Lubrecht, a former Regent, was luncheon chairman. An impressive prayer was given

by Mrs. Clarence Wiedhahn in the absence of the chaplain, Mrs. James F. Bridgens who was attending Federal Court as Juror. Six new chapter members were introduced by the Regent: Elizabeth Fullmer Achenbach, Kathryn Ann McNearney Brown, Louise Armstrong Arter, Francis Ball Edmonson, Belle Hipple Furst, Helen Fredericks Kinney, all direct descendants of the first members.

National Flag Day Celebration

THE annual flag day celebration was observed by the Maryland State Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, on June 10, in commemoration of the one hundred and sixty-eighth anniversary of the adoption of the flag by the Continental Congress.

The program began at 10 o'clock by decorating the graves of the Revolutionary soldiers and statesmen in historic Westminster Presbyterian churchyard. A worship service was held in the church at 11 A. M. led by the Reverend Bruce McDonald, Rector.

The program also consisted of the advancing of the colors and pledge of allegiance to the flag led by Mrs. John Collinson, Jr. Prayer was offered by State Chaplain, Mrs. Robert Welford Peach. Mrs. George C. Vietheer, State Regent, brought greetings. Miss Harriet P. Marine, chairman of the celebration, spoke on the soldiers whose graves are in Westminster churchyard. Buried in the cemetery are such men as Col. George Armstead, commandant of Fort McHenry during the bombardment, Col. John F. Stricker, commander of Baltimore defenses of North Point, General Smallwood, of the Battle of Long Island and former governor of Maryland, James McHenry, who served in Wash-

The center of attraction was the beautiful Birthday Cake surrounded by fifty lighted tapers. It was the gift of Mr. Guy Achenbach in memory of his wife, Anne Freed Achenbach, a former chapter member. Individual favors of large white mints inscribed with the numerals of the founding date and the Anniversary date in red and blue were most decorative.

ington's cabinet and for whom Fort McHenry was named, and Edgar Allan Poe, the Poet.

The Maryland Daughters also participated in the annual observance of Flag Day held at 3 P. M. at the Star-Spangled Banner Flag House, where a program of pageantry, music and addresses was arranged by Mr. Arthur P. Sewell, curator.

Colors of the 50 United Nations were massed by members of the WAC, WAVES, SPARS, Women Marines and Red Cross Motor Corps.

Anthems of the liberated nations and of the great powers were sung by descendants of nationals of those countries, in native costume.

The address was delivered by Morgan Beatty, war correspondent and radio commentator. Governor Herbert R. O'Connor and Mayor T. R. McKeldin, of Baltimore and Edward D. Martin, president of the Flag House Association, also spoke.

The singing of the "Star-Spangled Banner" at the Flag House was picked up for a world-wide broadcast as part of the weekly Army Hour Broadcast.

CLAUDIA PEARRE SHRAMEK
(Mrs. Frank Shramek),

State Editor.

Belvidere Chapter D. A. R., Greenville, Miss.

BELVIDERE CHAPTER, Daughters of the American Revolution, celebrated its thirty-third birthday recently by entertaining its members and their guests at a faultlessly appointed luncheon in the Sunset Room of Hotel Greenville, Friday, January 12, 1945, honoring particularly the past regents of the Chapter.

The company of ladies stood at their places while they gave the *Pledge of Allegiance* to the Flag that was featured at one end of the room, standing like the *Star Spangled Banner* that it was! "America" was then sung followed with an invocation by the chaplain, Mrs. J. W. Prior, after which all were seated.

Piquant evergreens interspersed with growing flowers trailed the centre of the long U-shaped table, with a birthday cake to mark the regent's place.

The regent, Mrs. George Archer, extended greetings to all for the Chapter, and introduced Mrs. Walter Sillers, former State Historian, D. A. R., and Mrs. Harry Ogden, State Chairman of "Rosalie", D. A. R. shrine at Natchez, Mississippi. Mrs. James Harland then introduced the Greenville High School student, Miss Mildred Griffin Williams, who read her splendid treatise on "Why I Like to Be an American" and which had won for her the distinction of being Belvidere Chapter's good citizenship girl, chosen by the faculty and students of the High School. Mrs. Ogden made an appeal for the further support of "Rosalie", and the purchase of its antique furnishings for permanency there. An account of the organization of Belvidere Chapter was presented by Miss Annie Paxton, chapter historian, and giving the roll of charter members, three of whom were in attendance. Mrs. Dan Jensen, accompanied by Mrs. James Dunn at the piano gave a most delightful violin program of all-American music. Mrs. Dunn also skillfully rendered a piano solo—a Chopin waltz.

Outstanding on the program was the regent's—Mrs. Archer's—tribute to the former regents of Belvidere Chapter. Those present arose in turn as each name was called while a candle was lighted for her by Mrs. Archer on the birthday cake decorated in blue and white,—the D. A. R. colors,—the burning of the candles signifying the flame of good that every one had ignited in patriotic service to the Chapter, and to the American way of life while serving as regent, and which Mrs. Archer dwelt upon specifically as she recited in original verse her praise and appropriate comments upon them individually. The name was called and a candle lighted for each absent one, and in loving remembrance of those who have passed from our midst.

They are a distinguished sixteen—these former regents—who have honored the Chapter with their services and who themselves have been honored to have presided over Belvidere Chapter. They are: Mrs. J. H. Wynn, organizer of the Chapter; Mrs. E. H. Moore, Mrs. Harley Metcalfe, Mrs. A. G. Payne, Mrs. J. D. Coleman, Miss Bessie Bell, Mrs. J. B. Van Landingham,

Miss Sue Pelham Trigg, Mrs. C. R. Hood, Mrs. Lotta M. Armistead, Mrs. E. R. Prenshaw, Mrs. W. E. Elam, Mrs. J. C. Cowan, Mrs. J. W. Prior, Mrs. Clive Metcalfe, Miss Allee Dunn.

The members of Belvidere Chapter are proud of their former regents whose gracious efforts and accomplishments they feel also are climaxed in the achievements and charm of their regent of today—Mrs. George Archer! May Belvidere survive to many more birthdays, and to higher peaks of purpose and service to its country, its state, and its community.

Members present were: Mrs. James Harland, Mrs. Marshall Spencer, Mrs. Harley Metcalfe, Mrs. W. E. Elam, Mrs. Clive Metcalfe, Miss Susie Trigg, Mrs. J. C. Cowan, Mrs. George Archer, Miss Allee Dunn, Mrs. Tom Mullins, Miss Eunice Stockwell, Mrs. J. D. Coleman, Miss Annie Paxton, Mrs. J. W. Prior, Miss Bessie Bell, Mrs. H. L. Wells, Miss Snodie Howard, Mrs. J. D. Roselta, Mrs. J. R. Jones, Mrs. C. D. Walcott.

Guests: Mrs. Walter Sillers, Mrs. Harry Ogden, Mrs. Jackson, members of Mississippi Delta Chapter, Rosedale, Miss.; Mrs. Nellie Somerville, member of Madame Hodnett Chapter, Cleveland, Miss.; Mrs. I. G. White, Jr., member of Fincastle Chapter, Louisville, Kentucky; Mrs. J. N. Floyd, Mrs. Dan Jensen, Mrs. James Dunn, Miss Mildred Griffin Williams, Mrs. Fred Metcalfe, Dr. Annie T. Abolt, Mrs. T. M. Brownlee, Mrs. H. W. Starling, Mrs. A. C. Campbell, Mrs. Al Jennings, Mrs. James McKee, Miss Bettie Archer, Mrs. Frank Gordy, Mrs. J. S. Lowry, Mrs. A. M. Henry, Mrs. Stella Henderson, of Indianapolis, Indiana; Mrs. W. M. Reid, Mrs. M. A. Powell, Mrs. F. M. Acree, Mrs. Jack Lowry.

The D. A. R. birthday cake served a two-fold purpose. After the luncheon it was presented to the Soldiers' Recreation Centre where it solved a dilemma for Mrs. Nicholson, hostess, who was wondering what she would do to entertain Sergeant Paul Morrison of Florida, whose birthday it was also. Sergeant Morrison is pianist in the GAAF band and the birthday cake arrived at the psychological moment. The Sergeant sat down at the piano and began to play and sing, "Happy birthday to ME!"

(MISS) ANNIE PAXTON,
Historian, Belvidere Chapter.

Chevy Chase Chapter

MRS. JESSE W. NICHOLSON was elected Regent of the Chevy Chase Chapter at the recent meeting, succeeding Miss Byrd Belt who organized the Chapter a little more than two years ago and who has served so well during that time.

Mrs. Harriett Belt Ingersol was chairman of the nominating committee with Mrs. Eugene E. Stevens and Mrs. George Sweeny assisting. Others elected to serve with Mrs. Nicholson were Mrs. Frank P. Wilcox, first vice regent; Mrs. Alexander Ashley, second vice regent; Mrs. John Arnold, Chaplain; Mrs. John Lauritzen, recording secretary; Mrs. Tressie Shull, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Ross J. Rudd, treasurer; Mrs. Marshall B. Clark, Registrar; Mrs. Walter B. McEacheran, historian; Mrs. Louis Maxwell, librarian; and Mrs. Roger J. Whiteford, editor.

Mrs. Ross J. Rudd, Chaplain, installed the new officers.

The State Regent, Mrs. George C. Viether, the Treasurer General, Mrs. Charles

C. Haig, and the National Vice Chairman of Ellis Island, Mrs. Charles H. Plotner, were all guests of the Chapter for the meeting as well as for the trip up the Canal which followed when the husbands and children of the members joined the party. A supper was served on the barge by a committee in charge of Mrs. George Sweeny with Mrs. Alexander Ashley, Mrs. Eugene W. Shaw, and Mrs. Roger Gates assisting. Mrs. Walter McEacheran was in charge of the boat trip. On the trip to Thurmont an interesting lecture of historical and natural interest was made by Mr. Chick of the Park and Recreational Dept. of the Interior Dept. and on the return trip the party enjoyed the inspiring view of the Monument in the moonlight with the lights showing in tip which have recently been showing since the brownout is lifted. There was group singing all the way home.

This will be the last meeting of the season.

Ondawa-Cambridge Chapter

FIFTY YEARS after the signing of its charter, Ondawa-Cambridge Chapter celebrated the anniversary by looking back upon the early days of its founding to discover what role the organization played in the community then and what circumstances made it the perfect outlet for the high spirited and high principled women of that day who were privileged to be members. A pageant presented on May 5 at Northwood, country home of Mrs. Robert McClellan, paid tribute to the founders and to an impressive array of regents, and traced the evolution of their patriotic idealism.

This chapter takes pardonable pride in being one of the early ones, and in owing its conception to the infectious enthusiasm of a woman who was a conspicuous and well loved figure in national D. A. R. circles, Mrs. Florence Gray Estey. Though it was the Vermont State D. A. R. which shone in her reflected glory, it was in Cambridge that she was born and that she had many cherished ties with family and friends. She and her sister, Mrs. Annie Gray Cobb, found their old friend, Mrs. Minerva Buck McKie, receptive to their patriotic crusade,

and through Mrs. McKie's efforts the chapter was established here with 17 members.

This Regent and the succeeding one were instrumental in raising funds for the Blood Bank and in soliciting blood donors. They also guided the chapter into many other fields of wartime endeavor through the individual members, many of whom were bravely suffering great personal anxiety because of the war.

At the conclusion of the entertainment refreshments were served at the Historical Society building. Among the many guests were the New York State Regent, Miss Edla Gibson, and representatives from several neighboring chapters. Receiving congratulations quite informally were the incumbent regent, Mrs. Janey Coulter; one of the last two surviving charter members, Miss Martha McFarland; the eldest member present, Mrs. Carrie Shields; those wearers of gorgeous old gowns who could stay hooked into them and still nibble birthday cake; and the collaborating producer and writer of the pageant, Miss Ruth Duryee and Mrs. Elsa Parrish.

Narcissa Prentiss Chapter

ONE of the most interesting projects the Narcissa Prentiss Chapter of Walla Walla, Washington, has ever attempted, was carried out this year under the direction of two members, Mrs. J. H. Rae and Mrs. J. R. Bailey. The War has somewhat changed the usual program of the Chapter but with this project we feel as though we are indeed keeping the home fires burning.

Girl Home-makers were honored and awarded prizes for the work they accomplished during the year. Mrs. Rae and Mrs. Bailey early in the year contacted the teachers of Home Economics in Walla Walla County and arranged that girls in such classes should be guests at our April meeting. The girls entered into the idea enthusiastically and came in full number. Some of the girls even made tarts for our luncheon as a demonstration of their ability to turn out fancy pastry. After the luncheon two of the girls gave a pie crust making demonstration. In spite of our gray hairs and years of experience we had to admit that they could teach us some new and

clever tricks in the pie making art. One girl, a sixth grader, gave a demonstration of button making which will maybe add a lot to our ability to put some new touches on our suits and dresses.

Twenty-five girls from the High School appeared in a style show. All of the garments were of their own making and varied from pajamas, aprons, and house dresses, to tailored dresses, suits and coats. Many of them were beautifully made and the three judges, all members of our chapter, had difficulty in choosing five only for prizes. There were also thirty scrap-books on display, showing examples of better homes, better clothes, and better make-up. Prizes were also awarded for these. The cooking demonstrators were given appropriate prizes and all the girls present received tickets for a movie at a local theatre.

The whole affair was such a success, teachers and pupils appreciated our interest, and our members so enjoyed the program that we plan to give it a permanent place on our yearly program.

Old Concord Chapter

OLD CONCORD CHAPTER, of Concord, Massachusetts, with its literary shrines: Seat of Provincial Congress, 1774-5; seat of the American Revolution, where its first blood was shed at Concord Bridge by Capt. Isaac Davis, Privates, Abner Hosmer, James Haywood (Acton men) was founded by Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, 1894, at her home, "The Wayside", formerly owned by Hawthorne. She was writer of many delightful books, and our first Regent. In 1895, she also founded the National Society Children of American Revolution and was for many years its National President. She founded the First Local Society at Concord, named Old North Bridge Society Children of the American Revolution. She was the instigator of our buying our Chapter House, of Colonial times. Framed in the entry of our Chapter House is a record of 1803-1818 one of our tenants being Thomas Heald, lawyer, the First Captain of Concord Artillery. Many years ago we built additional rooms, where we hold our meetings and social gatherings. Adorning our walls are old Co-

lonial mirrors, originally owned by Ex-Regent, Mrs. George Baker, who was prominent in National and State affairs. "The Wayside" is still owned by Mrs. Lothrop's daughter, Margaret Lothrop, a member of our Chapter. Of twenty Ex-Regents, nine are dead. The present Regent is Mrs. Forest Collier. Many members come from adjoining Towns, rich in Colonial History, namely, Acton, where the monument is for above mentioned men: Bedford, Billerica, Harvard, Littleton, Lincoln, Westford, Ayer, Maynard, Hingham, Newton, Stoughton, Still River,—cities of Fitchburg, Gardiner, New Bedford, States of Maine, New Hampshire, Maryland, New Jersey, California. Many new members to be added this year. The chapter is greatly interested in State Project, D. A. R. sponsoring mobile P. X. for Cushing General Hospital, Framingham, for wounded soldiers. Some of us have relatives who are patients. This Hospital has eight miles of Ward Corridors.

STELLA DUSTIN BRADBURY,
Recording Secretary.

Columbia Chapter Places Markers on Leaders' Graves

Minnie B. Burney

(Mrs. William B. Burney)

MINNIE B. BURNEY (Mrs. William B. Burney) was the ninth State Regent of South Carolina Society, National Society Daughters of The American Revolution and served in this capacity for three years (1924-1927).

Her administration was marked by wide achievement. The present Administration building at Tamassee was voted at the state conference that elected her and dedicated at the first state conference over which she presided.

During her term of office many other gifts were secured for Tamassee, many historical markers were erected and a Revolutionary cannon was placed on a bridge in the swamp country that it once defended.

Constitution Hall was being financed at this time and South Carolina Daughters contributed fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000.00) to this project so dear to her.

She served by appointment of the Governor of South Carolina, on the Sesqui-Centennial Committee and was, for two weeks, the gracious hostess at Washington House on "The Street of 1776"; and she was the official representative of the Governor, presenting the South Carolina Flag to be placed in Independence Hall.

Generous, lovable and true, she met death in her own gallant way on December 25, 1940. The above marker was placed by Columbia Chapter, in which she held membership for 39 years.

Della Richards Coulter

(Mrs. John Carroll Coulter)

DELLA RICHARDS COULTER (Mrs. John Carroll Coulter) was the eleventh State Regent of South Carolina. She served four years (1929-1933).

Her administration is memorable because of the wide scope of her activities: many historic spots throughout the state appropriately marked; more than a hundred graves of Revolutionary soldiers located and marked; tablets placed in churches and other historic buildings; thousands of pines planted and a Washington Bi-Centennial cherry orchard planted at Tamassee.

Mrs. Coulter served on the South Carolina section of the Washington Bi-Centennial Committee and developed plans and funds for the erection of the tablet to the South Carolina Signers of the Constitution, which tablet has since been placed

in the State House of South Carolina.

During Mrs. Coulter's term of office, Tamassee had unprecedented growth. She loved children and sensed the need of the mountain child; and in her wisdom and sympathy she planned well and accomplished much. She became the open door through which passed countless visitors and gifts, come to succor the hundreds of children who entered, likewise, through the door she bravely held so wide.

Educator, patriot, friend and mentor, she left her state and her country a better place because she walked in faith and mercy among her fellows.

She passed into that Perfect Commonwealth on May 22, 1942. Columbia Chapter, of which she was an outstanding member, has honored her and itself in erecting this marker.





Parliamentary Procedure

"That was excellently observed," say I, when I read a passage in an author, where his opinion agrees with mine. When we differ, there I pronounce him to be mistaken.—SWIFT.

BY-LAWS

IF you will refer back to your Magazine for May, 1944, you will note that I gave you the Principles of Interpretation of By-laws, as given by Robert on page 380 of his large book called "Parliamentary Law."

I hope you have this Magazine I speak of (May, 1944) for I hope you may be able to refer back to it in connection with this article today on by-laws.

I am sorry to find it necessary to give a detailed instructive outline on the revision of by-laws. Many sets of by-laws that have come to me of recent date have been so inadequate and in many points so "out-moded" that I fail to understand what has been lacking in my previous articles in which I am very sure I have placed great stress on exactly the same points.

In the first place, all chapter by-laws must be in complete harmony with the National By-laws. The National By-laws are supreme and it is **ONLY** where the National has not legislated for a chapter, that the chapter has the privilege and the right to legislate for its own self.

In the first section of Article IX on page 17 (Nat. By-laws) you will note that anyone duly qualified, who has been regularly admitted by the National Board of Management, shall be members of the National Society, but *for the purpose of convenience they may be organized into local chapters.*

I am afraid that many chapters do not understand the above paragraph. I receive letters making such statements as this: "My chapter wants to go its own way and it claims that the National Society has no right to tell it what to do, and they want to have its by-laws to conform only to their own local ideas." My comment right here is:—That is exactly the reason they are having trouble right now and they will continue to have trouble until they realize that the National Society is **SUPREME!**

I find in correcting sets of by-laws, the chapters are prone to give their own

interpretation to all national rules. I also find that many chapters adhere strictly to the ideas and opinions of older members who have not kept abreast with the passing time and have not become familiar with the many amendments to National By-laws in the more recent years and I still find that chapters still exist that have not amended their by-laws, nor revised them in the past ten or twelve years. Our organization as a whole is in a very healthy condition and growing steadily, not only in numbers but in importance, therefore it behooves all of us to be "up and coming" with the present day and times. Now, each chapter in its own locality should be a power for good and a fine patriotic influence. Their work may certainly be forwarded if their organization is carried on in a systematic way.

I would say that the first thing that a local chapter needs is a set of by-laws written in a simple way, but written in complete harmony with the National By-laws, and I am going to outline this simple set of by-laws for you now giving you some of the main points that are more often misinterpreted or utterly ignored.

Do not write up your by-laws in a "pretentious way" with a constitution. May I say right here that a State Society, or a chapter which proposes to do business or enter into contracts which involve liability or to own property must incorporate. This is done in some states by obtaining an act of the legislature, and in others by filing with the Secretary of State, Articles of Association, giving the name and the object of the society, etc., the paper being signed by all the incorporators. These Articles of Association, or the Act of Incorporation, are usually called the Charter.

"Permission of the National Board does not have to be obtained for a chapter or a state society to incorporate, in order to own property. It is only necessary for incorporation papers to be drawn up according to the laws of the state. When the

transaction is completed, the State Regent notifies the Organizing Secretary General, who reports it to the National Board."

Formerly the more important fundamental rules of a society were made much more difficult to amend than others and were called "the constitution," those of less importance were called by-laws. If incorporated, the charter corresponds to the constitution, because the charter cannot be amended as easily as the by-laws, which include all the rest of the fundamental rules. If it is incorporated, an organization has no need to divide its fundamental rules, but may require the same notice and the same vote for their amendment, and therefore it is more simple and at the present time considered best to use the term "By-laws." Robert tells you that "to amend the by-laws is a subsidiary motion requiring only a majority vote, so there is nothing peculiar about amending by-laws, before their adoption. However, after their adoption the case is very different. The by-laws, having been previously adopted, are not pending, and the motion to amend the by-laws, is not a subsidiary motion but is a main motion, and is subject to all the methods of amendment of main motions provided such amendments are covered by adequate notice."

Now a great deal of my trouble comes with a lack of understanding on the part of chapters regarding the appointment of the "Committee on Revision of By-Laws." I have sent out from time to time to chapters which were ready to revise their by-laws a copy of page 371 from Robert's Parliamentary Law.

When you revise your by-laws you are told that when a society appoints a committee on revision of by-laws, that this act in itself is sufficient notice that the committee may submit an entirely new set of by-laws, and therefore members should be prepared for any kind of change. The old by-laws may be given due consideration by the Committee on Revision during the process of writing up a new set of by-laws, but the old by-laws are not pending and are not open to subsidiary amendments. However, the proposed new by-laws before being adopted may be perfected by amendments with all the freedom allowed when by-laws are originally adopted.

Therefore, when chapters send me their revised by-laws, they must send them in complete form, typed and ready to be presented to their chapter as the proposed revised by-laws which she offers to the chapter as a substitute for the existing by-laws.

DO NOT send me numerous amendments and ask me to check over your by-laws and see if these amendments would apply to certain articles or certain sections.

In other words, do not ask me to write up your revision for you. I have no time to give to any chapter or state society to write up their full "Revision" for them. We have close to three thousand chapters and one hundred and forty-eight thousand members and to give equal service to all who come to me for that purpose I feel that I cannot give extra time to do the work of a chapter or state society when that amount of work should be done by their own members respectively, and let me remind you that this revision when it is completed must be sent to the parliamentary BEFORE and not after the revision is presented to the chapter for adoption.

I suggest that committees appointed to revise your by-laws should be large, rather than small, and should include members who are interested and who will take the time to discuss these by-laws. I think it would be well if members of the committee during their discussions would consider the "Principles of Interpretation." If you take the D. A. R. Magazine and keep your back numbers for reference you may refer to the issue of May, 1944, in which I gave you intact the "Principles of Interpretation" page 380 of "Robert's Parliamentary Law." No society should adopt by-laws, or amendments to by-laws, that the members cannot interpret, and right here let me say that such an expression as "holding office" applies to managers or directors as well as to officers, regardless of whether they are called officers or not. Some chapters use the word "member" elected by the chapter to serve with the officers. This, however, is ambiguous, and anyone elected to serve with the officers of the chapter should receive a dignified official name such as "director" or "councilor," etc.

If a society wishes to show its apprecia-

tion of the services of a person by conferring some honor upon her, this may be done by electing her to honorary office, but no honorary officer or member should be elected until it is provided for in the by-laws. An honorary office is not strictly an office and in no way conflicts with a member's holding a real office, or being assigned any duty whatever, the same as if she did not hold the honorary office.

A committee appointed to revise the existing by-laws should follow a plan similar to the one I am going to suggest. It is an outline given by Robert, and is one followed by the Model Set of Chapter By-laws in the Handbook pages 104, 108.

I. Name. The first article should state the name of the organization and when you write the name of your chapter do not forget that your chapter is a part of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Number II should be the "Objects" and number III should be the "Eligibility."

The object of your chapter as outlined in your Art. II is exactly the same as Art. II in your National By-laws page 6 and your Art. III Eligibility should be identically the same as Art. III page 6 of your National By-laws. Chapters cannot change one word of a national rule. In other words, chapters cannot "amend" National By-laws to suit themselves, and the "Objects" and the "Eligibility" of the National Society is of necessity the same for chapters as for the National Society.

I find the chapters have a tendency to neglect to put in the three paragraphs of the "Objects" and I do not approve of this because I find that many members of many chapters are not familiar with the "Objects" of the National Society.

Art. IV should be "Membership" or "Members" and the outline for this fundamental principle is given in Art. I. Section I on page 8 of National By-laws and the proper wording would be as given in Section I of Art. IV page 104 of the 1942 Handbook.

This is very important indeed, because chapters STILL carry the provision in their by-laws allowing a "secret membership committee" (so called) or a vote of two or three black balls to defeat the name of an applicant which has been (unfortunately) placed before the chapter for action.

I wish I had words at my command to express my antipathy to these "secret membership" committees who are supposed to work "under-ground" and whose activities are supposed to never be brought to light. My aversion to this un-American way is very strong indeed, and I see no reason in the world for it. A member who is eligible to the N. S. D. A. R. by right of heritage can be denied membership only on two scores.

1. That she be morally unfit.

2. That she be a well-known trouble maker.

In the case that she is either one or the other of the above, surely a majority of your board or chapter will be willing to deny her the right to enter through that chapter. Neither class nor social standing nor money nor influence should be considered when a decent woman is eligible to membership.

The name of an applicant may be voted upon by the board or the chapter or by both, but that vote must be a majority vote of either group. Right here let me say it is very important that the quorum of your board be not too small, if the board has the entire responsibility of voting on the names of applicants. The larger the chapter, the larger the boards, the larger the quorum should be, which means that a "larger majority" will vote upon the names of applicants.

Your Art. V should be on "Officers," naming your officers and giving the manner in which your officers shall be elected.

Today I have before me two sets of by-laws giving the Regent the power of electing the nominating committee. I cannot conceive of why chapters do not realize that this is out of order. It has been incorporated in my magazine articles any number of times, and yet I still receive by-laws having this same provision. Robert says that "the nominating committee should be elected by the assembly (or chapter)." Usually the nominating committee reports a ticket with only one nominee for each office, and those who are opposed to the nominations of the committee have their remedy in nominating their candidates from the floor when the committee reports, and then "scratching" the printed ticket, which is legitimate according to Robert, for on page 290 he tells you that "the voting is not limited to the nom-

inees, as every member is at liberty to vote for any member who is not declared ineligible by the by-laws."

Election of officers should be by ballot and a majority vote elect. Always give the length of term of office, and it is best to make the statement, "or until their successors are elected." Vacancies in office should always be provided for.

Art. VI should carry with it "duties" of all the officers and the outline for the regular officers as given on page 106 of the handbook is complete though it may be added to in any one of the sections or in all of them.

Your Art. VII should be meetings, and under this heading comes the provisions for your regular meetings, your annual meeting, your special meetings, and should carry with it the quorum for your meetings.

Art. VIII carries with it all of the fees and dues, and this paragraph should be specifically and definitely outlined. Do not carry any of your fees and dues under Art. IV, which is membership, because it is much more appropriate to have all of your initiation fees and dues under one heading. I want to call your attention to one mistake that is generally made by chapters and it is not stated correctly in the handbook. Section V of your Art. on fees and dues has as the second part, the payment of state dues. I might say that state dues are not the obligation of each individual member, but state dues are definitely the obligation of the chapter to the State Society, and these state dues shall be paid by the chapter on a per capita basis. Chapters cannot use the phrase, "of the annual dues of each member" because the payment of annual dues to the State Society is not up to the individual member.

Art. IX should outline your Executive Board and too much power should not be given to the Executive Board. It should be made "subject to the orders of the chapter and none of its acts shall conflict with action taken by the chapter."

The elected officers of the chapter should constitute the Executive Board and the officers of the chapter shall be the officers of the Executive Board.

Do not include past officers and appointed chairmen of committees on your boards, as no one should receive the right

to vote by virtue of an appointment or because of past office.

Art. X should outline your program for your committee work and remember, if your committees are not provided for, then she does not have the right to appoint them unless the organization gives that right to her.

Art. XI outlines the parliamentary authority, and remember that by-laws which you have should not be in conflict with the by-laws of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

Art. XII should outline your procedure for amending your by-laws and it is very necessary that you have this article definitely stated. By-laws should include all the rules that are of such importance that they cannot be changed in any way without previous notice.

The by-laws are designed to contain such rules as cannot be suspended, and they cannot be changed except after notice has been given to the members, and then usually at least a $\frac{2}{3}$'s vote is required to adopt the amendment. Such fundamental principles of parliamentary law as the right to vote being limited to members cannot be suspended so the right to vote cannot be given to a non-member even by a unanimous vote. Experience has shown that some rules should never be suspended even by a unanimous vote and no rule can be suspended if the negative vote is as large as the minority protected by the rule, as otherwise the rule would be of no value. Some chapters are "very fond" of allowing a suspension of their by-laws. They use very little discrimination, and it is a mystery to me why these chapters go to the trouble to write by-laws at all when it takes so little effort to do away with them.

These articles I have listed are the most important ones, and under these different headings you may add other sections to take in local requirements and add different articles if so desired.

If you will study very carefully the "fine print" notes at the bottom of pages 105, 106, and 107, I am sure you will find much valuable information in writing up the revisions of your by-laws.

Faithfully yours,

ARLINE B. N. MOSS
(Mrs. John Trigg Moss),
Parliamentarian, N. S. D. A. R.

Genealogical Department

BY LUE REYNOLDS SPENCER

Genealogical Editor

NOTE: All letters pertaining to this department should be addressed to the Genealogical Editor, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington 6, D. C. Personal letters should be addressed to 713 19th St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

IN the true spirit of helpfulness in genealogical research we have had several suggestions where additional lists of donors for the Relief of Boston, 1774, may be found.

Nellie P. Waldenmaier of 3400 Hanover Avenue, Richmond, Virginia, a person who certainly knows her Virginia, informs us that "South Carolina under the Royal Government" 1719-1776 by Edward McCrady (1901) pages 743-744 lists persons who contributed to the relief of Boston.

Page 742. "South Carolina was the first to minister to the needs of the town (Boston) sending early in June 200 bbls. of rice and promising 800 more—a promise which was more than fulfilled."

"A committee of the most prominent citizens voluntarily undertook the collection of contributions in money and in supplies for the relief of the blockaded port. By an account published by the committee appointed by the town of Boston to receive the donations of the sister colonies, July 18, 1778, it appears that donations from South Carolina exceeded both in money and supplies any other colony, not excepting Massachusetts itself." * * * Ref: Memoirs of the Revolution (Drayton) volume 1 page 226.

A list of some of the cash subscribers are as follows:

Paul Trapier £50. paid
Jno Withers £30.
Benj Huger £50.
P Trapier Jr. £50.
George Pawley £10. paid
Benj Young £25 pd.
Wm. Alston Jnr. £30. paid
Wm. Pawley £20 pd.
Thos Hennery £20.
Joseph Allston £50.
Samuel Clyf £20. paid
Alexr M. Foster £13. pd
Hugh Horry £20. paid
Alex Buchanan £20.
Petr Simons £20. pd
Thomas Wright £10. paid
Wm Cuttino £7.7. paid
S. Wragg. Thirty pounds
John Allston £50.
Pet. Lessesne £5. pd
Josias Allston £10. paid
Frans Allston £10. paid
Thomas Hasell £20.
Thomas Godfrey £30. paid

Thos. Butler £20. paid
Benja Scriven £20.
Benj Trapier £35. paid
Nathl Dwight £10. pd.
Robert Hariot £25 paid
Henry Futhy £20.
Jams Gordon £20
Anthony Bouneau. Twenty pounds, paid
Arthr White, Sr. Thirteen pounds, paid.
John Pyatt £13. pd.
Anthn Mitchell £16. paid
Samuel Smith. Twenty pounds

Recd the 6th July 1774, by the Hands of Paul Trapier, Junr, Esq. Seven hundred & thirty two Pounds 5/. On acct. of the above subscription for the People of Boston. Christ, Gadsden.

Since South Carolina records are so meager this list and others that may yet become available will add to our eligibility lists. These may be found in minutes of town meetings, court records, etc. Remember, too, that civil as well as military service is accepted by our Society.

The State Papers of New Hampshire by Batchellor, published at Manchester, New Hampshire, are of inestimable value. These were published as a result of a joint resolution passed by the Senate and House of Representatives in the General Court.

For example volume thirty contains a list of those who signed the Association Test. These are arranged by towns and include thousands of names.

New Hampshire Men in the Massachusetts Revolutionary Rolls, 19 pages, gives names, residence, rank and volume and page of the Massachusetts Rolls.

Revolutionary Pension Rolls 1835, 191 pages, gives names, rank, annual allowance, description of service, when placed on Pension Roll, and the county in which they resided. In many cases the date of death was given.

Revolutionary Pension Rolls of 1840, 43 pages, gives town, name, age, with whom residing on June 1, 1840.

Major John Brown's Detachment of Green Mountain Boys, 12 pages.

Men of Colonel Bedel's Regiment that surrendered at The Cedars, 1776, 4 pages.

Miscellaneous Documents include: Travel Roll of men, gives names, when marched, place of abode, and distance travelled.

The book is, of course, well indexed, as all books of value must be. (For information whether this book can yet be secured, address the Secretary of State, Concord, New Hampshire.)

* * *

Many Revolutionary War pension applications contain valuable records of service of other soldiers such as the following copied by Mrs. Marion Lang Driscoll of the Army Air Service Force, Washington, D. C., whose interest in genealogy is second only to our Nation's Victory in War and Peace.

With the pension record of Randall Fernald (New Hampshire Pension Number R. 3510) is filed the following interesting data:

May 12, 1835, *JOHN DAVENPORT* of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, 82 years of age, testified that he served at Portsmouth in 1775 and 1776, and thinks Fernald served in 1777, but is not positive.

John Davenport.

May 22, 1835, John Davenport forwarded a copy of a roll of Capt. Samuel Sherburne's Company which was given him years before: that the handwriting seems to be that of Joseph Seawards, Esq. now deceased: that he, Davenport, has had the original roll of which this is a copy, ever since 1775.

John Davenport.

1. Samuel Sherburne, capt.
2. Supply Clap, Lt.
3. Nath'l Sherburne, Lt.
4. Joseph Seaward, Ensn.
5. Daniel Hart, Serg't
6. Abner Blazdell, Serg't
7. *William Gunnison, Serg't*
8. William Stanwood
9. John Davenport, Corpl.
10. Cotton M. Stevens, Corpl.
11. John Buck, jr.
12. George Homans, Corpl.
13. William Cotton, jr. Priv.
14. Sam'l Hill
15. Richd Kitson
16. *George Hemans*
17. William Vaughan
18. Hy Bickford
19. John Gooch
20. *Moses Ross*
21. A. R. Cutler
22. Samuel Bowles
23. Sam'l Sheriff
24. B. G. Carter
25. Sam'l Moors
26. B. Chadbourne
27. *Thos. Reach*
28. Jas. Hickey
29. George Doeg

30. Hunk J. Fanon, Fifer
31. Danl Hill, Drummer
32. Saml Place
33. Jacob Walden
34. John Sherburn
35. Mark Seavey
36. Geo. Turner
37. Peter Coues
38. Reuben Shapley
39. Edwd Sargeant
40. Enoch Maloon
41. Reuben Daniels
42. Jona. Shillaber
43. John Reading, jr.
44. Winthrop Bennett
45. John Libbey
46. John Jackson
47. Pearce Long
48. Edwd Dimpsey
49. Nathl. Treadwell, jr.
50. Randall Fernald
51. Benja. Bugboer(?)
52. John Greenleaf
53. George Ham
54. Jas. Marden
55. William Trefethin
55. *William Trefethin*
56. Edmund Coffin
57. Jo. Fitzgerald

(No explanation is made about the names in Italics, or as to the significance of the right-hand column of figures).

MARION LANG DRISCOLL.

PUTNAM NOTES

From History of Aroostook, Maine,
By George H. Collins, 1922.

Houlton, the oldest town in Aroostook County, was for years the extreme northeastern outpost of the United States.

In the years immediately following the Revolutionary War, the people of New England began to pay much attention to the matter of establishing of schools and institutions of learning, and in this respect Massachusetts took the lead.

The people of New Salem, a pioneer settlement well toward the Connecticut River, sought aid from the state in establishing an academy in their town, and the legislature of Massachusetts on June 23, 1799, passed a resolve granting them one-half of a township six miles square, to be laid out and assigned by a committee for the sale of the eastern lands in some of the unappropriated lands in the District of Maine belonging to this Commonwealth, excepting all lands within six miles of the Penobscot River. * * * The half township was surveyed in 1801 by Park Holland, Esq., and on February 21, 1805, was conveyed by John Bead and Peleg Coffin, as agents

named in the resolve, to the trustees of New Salem Academy. This tract is the southern half of the present town of Houlton.

Previous to the survey, and soon after the passage of the original resolution in 1799, a company of thirteen men of the town of New Salem purchased the land of the trustees of the Academy and commenced to have it lotted and open for settlement. On June 1, 1810 the proprietors voted that Joseph Houlton be agent. * * * The men to whom fell the task of opening the grant for settlement and who may be called the founders of the Town of Houlton were: Aaron Putnam, Verney Pearce, Joseph Houlton, John Putnam, Joshua Putnam, Rufus Cowles, John Chamberlain, William Bowman, Consider Hastings and Thomas Powers. All these were citizens of New Salem except Rufus Cowles, a physician of Amherst, and William Bowman of Hadley, and Thomas Powers of Greenwich. Of the ten only three became actual settlers, namely, Joseph Houlton, Aaron Putnam and Joseph Putnam.

The region in which the settlers were asked to make their homes was most remote. Only one other settlement had yet been made in the then District of Maine. * * * Nevertheless six families made known their intention of emigrating. They were the families of Mrs. Lydia Trask Putnam, whose father was a soldier under Wolfe and whose eldest son fell in the battle of Lexington; Joseph Houlton, a grandson of a Revolutionary soldier; Varney Pearce, John and Joshua Putnam, also of Revolutionary lineage; and Dr. Samuel Rice.

The first to make actual settlement in the new town was Aaron Putnam, son of Lydia Trask Putnam, who came with his mother and family in the summer of 1805. The others followed in due time. * * * In 1809 came John Putnam and in the same year Aaron Putnam returned and in 1810 built the first Mill Dam.

These notes were compiled by George H. Collins from facts covering the early settlement of Aroostook made by the late Hon. Edward Wiggin about thirty years ago. The manuscripts are now in the Presque Isle Public Library, Maine.

Maine was admitted to the Union March 15, 1820. At the time of the above record this region was in the District of Maine, a part of Massachusetts.

* * *

MARRIAGE BONDS IN MASON COUNTY COURT, MAYSVILLE, KY.

Copied for Limestone Chapter, D. A. R.
By Mrs. Wm. W. Weis, Historian

(B—bondsman; F—father; M—mother; W—witness.)

1805

- Abbott, Joseph, and Rhoda Masterson, June 10, 1805. Aaron Masterson, B.
Armstrong, William, and Sally Lee, Aug. 13, 1805. Jas. Hampton, B.; John Lee, F.
Baker, John, and Nancy Lathram, June 1, 1805. Richard Lathram, B.
Bagley, Charles, and Mason Anderson (?), Aug. 10, 1805. Marshall Key, B.
Bell, William, and Margaret Cannon, Oct. 14, 1805. Thomas Gash, B.
Boone, Daniel, (nephew of the famous Daniel Boone), and Mary Wallingford, Apr. 16, 1805. Thos. Nicholson, B.; Nicholas Wallingford, F.; Jacob Boone, F.
Brown, George, and Polly Lee, May 4, 1805. Elijah Berry, B.
Conne, Jonathan, and Rebecca Dean, Jan. 19, 1805. Jonathan Ruggles, B.; Micheal Dean, F.; Mary Dean, M.
Craig, Elijah, and Catherine Harget, Jan. 8, 1805. Peter Harget, B.;
Craighead, Robert, and Elizabeth Peddicord, Oct. 10, 1805. Abel Peddicord, B.; John Peddicord, F.
Crosley, William (or Crosby), and Polly Kelsey, Oct. 16, 1805. Wm. Kelsey, B. Jos. Kennett, B.; Thos. Kelsey, F.; Geo. Powell, W.
Davis, George, and Harriet Phillips, Dec. 18, 1805. Geo. Ramsey, B.
Davidson, Joseph, and Edith Davidson, Sept. 23, 1805. Andrew Davidson, B.; John Davidson, F.
Dennis, Francis, and Polley Voorheo, Jan. 24, 1805. Jas. Porter, B.
Denneston, John, and Jane Maxwell, Apr. 17, 1805. Mileam Maxwell, B.; Robert Kennon, W.
Devore, Benj., and Nancy Fitzgerald, Nov. 16, 1805. John Lawrence, B.
Devore, Abner (Devoier), and Nancy Hamrick, Jan. 19, 1805. Gilson Hamrick, B.
Donovan, James, Mary Anne Collins, Dec. 3, 1805. Thos. Collins, B.
Donovan, Thomas, and Catherine Stout, May 17, 1805. Wm. Donovan, B.; John Stout, F.; Elizabeth Hart, W.
Dye, William, and Charlotte Wood, Feb. 2, 1805. John Wise, B.
Dye, Peter, and Abigail Dye, Apr. 20, 1805. Wm. Dye, B.
Flora, James, and Sary Tarvin, Jan. 8, 1805. Thomas Tarvin, B.
Frazee, Moses, and Elizabeth Morris, Nov. 19, 1805. John Morris, B.
Froman, Solomon, and Elizabeth Willett, Feb. 4, 1805. Chas. Willett, B.
Fripel, Archibald, and Ailse (or Elzey) Hance, Apr. 11, 1805. David Kilgour, B.; Wm. Hance, F.; John Northcutt, W.
Gifford, Elisha, and Anne Tennis, Dec. 20, 1805. John McMay, B.
Glacock, John, and Susanna Bennett, May 1,

1805. Samuel McDonald, B.; Elizabeth Bennett, M.; Wm. Parkey, W.
- Graham, James, and Sally Bell, Aug. 6, 1805. Edward Bell, B.; Elizabeth Bell, M.; Jas. McClain, W.
- Griffith, Benjamin, and Ailey McGrump, Jan. 11, 1805. Wm. McGrump, B.
- Griffith, James, and Ary Stevenson, Apr. 2, 1805. Thos. Stevenson, B.
- Grover, John, and Sarah Weaver, Oct. 14, 1805. Robert Aiel, B.
- Heulet, John, and Sarah Black (Slack?) Jan. 14, 1805. John Slack, B.
- Hinnes, John, and Charity Youngman, Mch. 16, 1805. Barry Hinnes, B.; Jacob Youngman, B.
- Hillman, Henry, and Harlot Monohon, Aug. 6, 1805. John Monohon, B.
- Higgins, John, and Nancy Fife, Mch. 19, 1805. Jas. Fyffe, B.
- Higginbotham, John, and Jane Reed, Sept. 10, 1805. Wm. Shields, B. Wm. Reed, F.; Margaret Reed, M.
- Hooten, James, and Nancy Downing, Nov. 12, 1805. Thos. Downing, B.
- Hoover, John, and Jane McLain, Apr. 23, 1805. John McLand, B.; Robt. Kennon, W.
- Hurst, Nathaniel, and Martha Sanders, June 25, 1805. Clement Walters, B.; Sarah Hurst, B.
- Jacobs, John, and Elizabeth Dent, Apr. 23, 1805. Laurence Dent, B.
- Johnston, William, and Fanny Donovan, July 16, 1805. Marshall Key, B.
- Kennard, Jonathan, and Betsey Collins, Jan. 21, 1805. Edmund Collins, B.
- Lacey, Walter, and Betsey Clarke, Jan. 5, 1805. Walter Leake, B.; Benj. Clarke, F.; Susanna Clarke, M.
- Lewman, Aaron, and Martha Osburn, June 28, 1805. John Ruggles, B.; Jane Osburn, M.; Thos. Plummer, W.
- Lyons, Joseph, and Mary Connover, Feb. 26, 1805. John Connover, B.; Gilbert & Wm. Connover, W.
- Marshall, William, and Elizabeth Kercheval, May 4, 1805. Jas. Kercheval, B.
- Mattox, James, and Elizabeth Cooper, Mch. 28, 1805. Jaconias Cooper, B.; Jeane Cooper, M.; John Lonceford, W.
- Martin, David, and Peggy Cox, Jan. 14, 1805. John Cox, B.; Margaret Sticlet, mother of Peggy Cox.
- Maxfield, Charles, and Phoebe Dye, Feb. 20, 1805. Nathan Shotwell, B.; Kenneth Dye, F.; John Shotwell, W.
- Mefford, Samuel, and Elizabeth Taylor, Jan. 17, 1805. John Walker, B.; Geo. Mefford, F.; Geo. Taylor, Sr., F.; Henry Schofield, & John Peck, W.
- Metz, Jacob, and Mary Thoroughman, May 28, 1805. Wm. Thoroughman, B.; Hans Thorman, F.
- Miller, James, and Nancy Robinson, Oct. 12, 1805. John Larew, B.
- McDonald, Valentine, and Sally Jones (widow), Aug. 20, 1805. Isaac Free, B.
- McLaughton, William, and Mary Moore, May 21, 1805. Barry McLaughton, B.; Geo. Moore, B.
- McGlone, William, and Mary Stagg, Feb. 16, 1805. Jos. Stagg, B.; Jas. Stagg, F.
- McKibben, Joseph, and Esther McFarland, Feb. 23, 1805. Jas. McFarland, B.
- McLaughlin, James, and Jemima Streach, June 3, 1805. Wm. Streach, B.
- Newkirk, Elias, and Lydia Parker, June 20, 1805. Jonothan Ruggles, B.; Richard & Zethene Parker, parents.
- Norris, Elisha, and Elizabeth Bush, Feb. 4, 1805. Richard Barton, B.
- O'Brien, Elijah, and Eleanor Leachman, May 27, 1805. Amos Leachman, B.; Wm. Leachman, F.; Jas. Leachman, W.
- Pickerill, Dennis, and Sally Bailey, Nov. 19, 1805. Philip Harabough, B.; Sally Bailey, M.; Josiah Drake, W.; Alexander Holton, W.; Samuel Pickerill, F.
- Pixley, Elijah, and Nelly Plummer, Aug. 15, 1805. Thos. Plummer, B. (Brother of Nelly).
- Pepper, William, and Elizabeth Allen, Feb. 23, 1805. Wm. Allen, B.
- Perry, Thomas, and Mary Hooper, Feb. 19, 1805. John Hooper, B.
- Perrine, Joseph, and Susanna Dowling, Sept. 3, 1805. Thos. Downing, B.; Jas. Perrine, W.; Daniel Perrine, F.
- Pollard, Samuel, and Ruth Watson, Sept. 3, 1805. Michael Watson, B.
- Robinson, Thomas, and Elizabeth Brown, Apr. 9, 1805. Thos. Morford, B.; Solomon Brown, B. (brother)
- Rogers, Thomas, and Mary Campbell, Dec. 24, 1805; Jesse Campbell, B.
- Smally, William, and Catherine Cook, Sept. 20, 1805. Daniel Cook, F.; Andrew Smally, F.; Andrew Smally, Jr., W.; Lucy Smally, W.
- Smith, Jonathon, and Elizabeth McPike, Dec. 27, 1805. Jos. McPike, B.; Jas. McPike, F.
- Stubblefield, Alexander, and Mary Parker, May 28, 1805. Winslow Parker, Jr., B.; Winslow Parker, F.; Wm. Stubblefield, W.
- Thompson, Joseph, and Mary Miller, June 19, 1805. Zebulon Applegate, B.
- Thompson, John, and Jenny Swart, Oct. 9, 1805. Robert Dickson, B.; Henry Swart, F.
- Thompson, Lefford, and Elizabeth McGowen, Jan. 17, 1805. Wm. Jinkins, B.; Sary Britain, M.
- Vanschoycke, Jacob, and Molly Vanschoycke, Mch. 5, 1805; Archibald Wiggins, B.; Parthenia Vanschoye, M.; Betsy & James Lawrence, W.
- Walton, William, and Barbary Walton, Jan. 14, 1805. John Walton, B.
- West, John, and Mary Bennett, Nov. 20, 1805. Clark Saunders, B.; Elizabeth Bennett, M.; Winslow Parker, W.
- West, James, and Rebecca Marsh, Feb. 13, 1805. Jas. Marsh, B.
- Westover, Samuel, and Ruth Smith, June 10, 1805. Wm. Wood, B.
- Wheeler, Benjamin, and Mary McCarter, Apr. 2, 1805. Wm. McCarter, B.
- Whittaker, James, and Cordelia Fields, Dec. 25, 1805. Wm. Cole, B.
- Whitaker, William, and Elizabeth Hammond, Mch. 6, 1805. Thos. Coleman, B.; Chas. Hammond, F.; John Thompson, W.
- Whitiker, John, and Betsey Fugate, Jan. 25, 1805. Casander, Fugate, B.
- Wilson, Robert, and Margaret McCoy, May 7, 1805. Alexander McCoy, B.

Williams, Joseph, and Caty Myers, Feb. 26, 1805.
Chas. Williams, B.; Elizabeth Mires, M.; Henry Miers, W.

Wisner, John, and Elizabeth Miller, Feb. 26, 1805.
Jaboc Wisner, B.; Thos. Malott, B.

York, Joseph, and Nancy Rose, June 22, 1805.
Enoch Rose, B.

HULL, DAVID
widow ABIGAIL

W19795

B.J.Wt. 161-60-55

Cert. No. 2899. Issued July 31, 1851. Act of Feb. 3, 1848. At \$90.00 per annum. From July 1, 1848. Agency N. Y. Service Conn. Rank Private.

App. for Pension Oct. 3, 1843.

Age 72 yrs.

Res. at date of app. Unadilla, Otsego Co. N. Y.

Abigail Hull declares that she is the widow of David Hull, who was a Rev. soldier and U. S. pensioner under the Act of Congress passed March 18, 1818.

She was married to David Hull at her father's (Noah Durand) house in Derby, Conn., Dec. 2, 1790, by Rev. Abner Smith, and previous to her marriage she resided in Derby, New Haven, Conn., her maiden name was Abigail Durand. William Fenton, Eunice Botsford, Lucia Botsford, Polly Gale, now the wife of Samuel Gale, Archibald Bassett, now a Clergyman of Walton, Thos. Vase, now Capt. Vase of Derby, with others were present at her marriage.

One David Durand of Derby, Conn. (no relationship stated) testified in the case.

Sept. 5, 1845. Phebe Ann Mosher of Unadilla, N. Y., aged 39 yrs., declares that she is a daughter of David Hull, a Rev. pensioner and his widow Abigail Hull, etc.

June 21, 1845. Sally Bassett of Walton, Delaware Co., N. Y., aged 73 yrs., declares that she was acquainted with David Hull and Abigail Durand previous to their marriage, deponent was one of their neighbors until her son, Lyman, was born in the year 1792, said David and Abigail were married before this date.

FAMILY RECORD

Samuel Bassett was born March 27, 1766.

Sally Bassett was born March 17, 1772.

Lyman Bassett was born Nov. 25, 1792.

Sherman Bassett was born Nov. 17, 1794.

Austin Bassett was born Nov. 30, 1796.

Polly Bassett was born Jan. 29, 1800.

Philo Bassett was born March 12, 1802.

Russell Bassett was born March 19, 1804.

Harriett Bassett was born Jan. 10, 1808.

Clark Bassett was born Feb. 8, 1810.

Sally Bassett was born March 18, 1812.

Susan Bassett was born Sept. 3, 1814.

Lavina Bassett was born May 10, 1818.

Samuel Bassett was married to Sally Atwell Nov. 25, 1791.

Aug. 14, 1844. Polly Yale of Derby, Conn., aged 63 yrs., declares that she is a sister of Abigail Hull, now the widow of David Hull, deponent and said Abigail Hull were daughters of Noah Durand, 3rd. of Derby, her sister, Abigail, was married to David Hull Dec. 2, 1790. De-

ponent recollects the time from the circumstance of her mother's death, which took place, Dec. 2, 1792, exactly 2 yrs. later.

Oct. 3, 1843. Rev. Archibald Bassett of Delaware Co., N. Y., aged 71 yrs., declares that he was born and reared in Derby, Conn., was well acquainted with Rev. Abner Smith, David Hull and Abigail Durand, etc.

Queries

Queries must be typed double spaced on separate slips of paper and limited to two queries (a) and (b) of not more than sixty words each. Add name and address on same line following last query. Queries conforming to above requirements will be published as soon as space is available.

The purpose of this section of the Genealogical Department is mutual assistance to those seeking information on same or related families.

Correspondence regarding former queries cannot be answered by this department since no information is available prior to June, 1938, after which date all is published. Requests for names and addresses of members "who have joined under service of a Revolutionary soldier" should not be sent to this Department since we do not have access to those records.

H'45. (a) Carruth.—Wanted information on ancestors of John Carruth born 1772 at or near Rutherford County, North Carolina, married Mary Brady in Georgia.

(b) Ingalls-Horton.—Wanted the date of birth and name of the father of Joseph Ingalls, born April 25, 1782. He married Ruby Horton. Also her date of birth. Ellen Starke Cronkrite, 1805 Main Street, Napa, California.

H'45. (a) Cooke.—Want all data on Francis Cooke of the Mayflower, his wife, daughters, and son John, a passenger on the Mayflower at age of ten years.

(b) Kenyon.—Please send all the available data concerning Thomas Kenyon, son of Thomas and Ruth Brownell Tefft Kenyon. Also data concerning first and second wives Abby and Amy. Mrs. Florence A. Biggs, Seahurst, Washington.

H'45. (a) Mixer.—Who were the parents of Hannah Mixer, married November 5, 1777, to Timothy Morse, at Holden, Massachusetts? She was born 1759, and died 1827 at Charlton, Massachusetts. Was she a descendant of Isaac and Sarah Mixer who came from Capel, England, 1634?

(b) Morse.—Who were the parents of Timothy Morse, born May 10, 1755, at Needham, Massachusetts, died February 28, 1828, at Charlton, Massachusetts. Would like entire line of Timothy Morse. Mrs. Guy F. Wood, Wells, Vermont.

H'45. Marquis.—Desire to communicate with author, Reverend John S. Marquis, or anyone having knowledge of the Marquis Genealogy. Mrs. Harve M. Stricklen, 924 North A Street, Arkansas City, Kansas.

Revolutionary Soldiers of Upper South Carolina

BY KATIE-PRINCE WARD ESKER

MANY a person has a line traced, with full proof for each generation, back to an ancestor known to have been living during the years 1776-1781, and of an age suitable for military service. Should the name appear in no published list of Revolutionary soldiers the searcher faces a baffling problem. If the ancestor lived in a locality such as Upper South Carolina the problem is intensified—sometimes to the point of despair—due to the fact that records for that portion of the colony simply do not exist. This section was *frontier* in the fullest sense of the word. It had little contact, and little in common with the well-ordered Lowland section, and life in these two parts of the colony was a vastly different thing. In a section so unorganized that a man could not be sure whether his land lay in one county or another, or indeed, in one colony or another, and when bands of marauding Tories and savage Indians were attacking at any point, is it surprising that these stalwart, patriotic frontiersmen just took up arms and fought to save the lives of their wives, their children and themselves without leaving meticulous records for our present day convenience!

The lack of proof is, of course, discouraging, and the fact that we know the great majority of able-bodied men of this section did fight serves to make it even more so. Many of these upland settlers were Scotch-Irish who had come down from Pennsylvania, the Valley of Virginia, or directly from the North of Ireland, and they were 'not of the stuff from which Tories were made.' If we had complete military records for those years they would no doubt show that practically all men from this part of South Carolina, even the very young and the very old, rendered service in the militia time and again.

There is one place where a chance exists for finding proof, and that is in our collection of Revolutionary pensions; part of the Veterans' Administration archives and housed at National Archives. This does

not refer to the pension of the man himself, for perhaps it has long ago been ascertained that he did not have one. These pension records, however, carry 'hidden assets' in the hundreds of names they contain, other than the names of the pensioners themselves. There is no index of such names, and it is not possible to make a survey to locate a specific name. Therefore, when a simple and comparatively short search revealed the names of thirty-two heretofore obscure Revolutionary soldiers—twenty-nine of which were apparently from York County, or certainly from adjacent territory—the list seems worthy of being placed in print in order that descendants may learn of their ancestors' service.

The problem of finding a Margaret Copeland, who * married a William Berry led to the examination of five pensions of South Carolina Revolutionary soldiers named Copeland.

W 9395. ALEXANDER COPELAND. S. C. service. *Rebecca Copeland*, resident of Rutherford County, N. C., age about 92 years, widow of Alexander Copeland, deceased, private in S. C. Militia and living in Spartanburg District at beginning of Revolution, testified 3 Nov. 1849. Declared her husband served with *Rangers*; his officers were those at Earle's Fort on Pacelot River; one of his captains was *Capt. David McDowell*. He was in Battle of Cowpens. She was married to Alexander Copeland in 1777, by *John Tigert*, Justice of Peace at the Cowpens. His father was *Charles Copeland*, who lived in York County, about 3 miles from Broad River. Alexander Copeland died 2nd day of March 1836.

Elizabeth Giles of Rutherford County, N. C., testified on same day that her father, *Alexander Copeland*, empowered *John Bingham* to collect money due him for Revolutionary service, and that she saw him pay the money over to her father.

Spartanburg Dist., S. C., 4 Dec. 1849—*William Copeland* declared he was 62 years old, and that years ago he found in an old book belonging to his father the names of the two oldest children of *Alexander and Rebecca Copeland*; the oldest being *James*, born Sept. 17th, 1778, and the second being *Charles*, born August 24th, 1780.

On the same day *Jane McMillan*, about 80, testified that she knew Mrs. *Rebecca Copeland*

* Have since found she *did* marry William Berry.

before she married Alexander Copeland "at the Cowpens" in Spartanburg District, that she was about eight years old and too young to attend the wedding, but that her two sisters did attend. She again testified on 1 March 1851, saying she was well acquainted with LAFFORD FRENCH, WILLIAM FRENCH, SIMON FRENCH, HUGH MOORE, WILLIAM MOORE and JAMES ALEXANDER, neighbors and "companions in arms" of Alexander Copeland. Incidentally, she stated that the Copelands had three children before the close of the war, *James, Charles and Margaret.*

There were several other interesting declarations forming a part of this pension record, but the chief point bearing on the matter in hand is the naming of the above six Revolutionary Soldiers; "Companions in arms" to Alexander Copeland.

S. 30966. S. C. JOHN COPELAND applied for a pension from Logan County, Kentucky, 21 July 1834, declaring that he was born in Ireland in month of May 1760, that at age of 14 he came to America with his father and settled in York County, South Carolina, and that he volunteered when 16 in a company raised in said county, under *Captain Robert McAfee, Lieut. John Jenkins* and under command of *Colonel Thomas Neal*. He gave much interesting detail concerning this and later tours of duty in the militia, including one service when he substituted for one, ROBERT GREEN.

John Copeland was, apparently, a brother of Alexander and of William, whose pension record follows.

S 17,889. WILLIAM COPELAND, then a resident of Pickens County, South Carolina, was granted a pension which commenced 4 March 1831. Several of the pensioner's answers to interrogations, sworn to on the 18th day of January 1833, are here quoted verbatim, as they give genealogical information and names of Revolutionary soldiers.

"1. I was born in Ireland in the County Down and think I was about sixteen years of age when I came to America.

"2. I have no record of my age it was entered in a Family Bible which I believe was burned or otherwise destroyed by the British in the revolutionary war.

"3. I was living in York District, South Carolina. I removed from York to Greenville District from there to Pendleton District which has since been divided into Pickens and Anderson and left me in Pickens where I now live.

"4. I Received a Captains commission from Colo. Bratton and after peace was made I returned it to Col. Bratton.

* * * * *

"7. I am well known by MR. THOMAS HENDERSON a revolutionary soldier, JOHN NEILSON, a revolutionary soldier, AND W. HUGHES a revolutionary soldier, *James Douthit, Esq., James Osborn, Esq.* and a number of others

DAVID HAMILTON testified on 14 November 1832, that he was a soldier in company with Cap-

tain Copeland when General Greene marched to attack the British at Orangeburgh.

There was some question as to statements regarding William Copeland's commission as captain, and on 22 January 1834 the following citizens of Anderson District, South Carolina certified that they had been acquainted with Captain Copeland for twenty to thirty years: *John Wilson, George Dilworth, James H. Atkinson, Billey G. Dilworth, Isaac Elrod and James Douthit.*

In a further effort to establish his claim Captain Copeland sent to Washington an original pay bill, showing what that state had owed him after the close of the war, certified by *W. Bratton, Colo.*, and showing that he had been due in *old currency £726—Sterling £103; 14: 3.* Fortunately for us, paper was scarce and these frugal settlers on the outer fringe of civilization wasted nothing; for on the back of this bill is a list, faded and dim, but decipherable with the aid of a good magnifying glass, and it shows the names of soldiers in Captain William Copeland's company of militia:

SAML BRIGES pvt svd — days * * *
THOS TAIT pvt svd 50 days * * *
JOHN MORGAN pvt svd 50 days at 10 per day * * *
JOHN ELLIS pvt svd — — per day * * *
WM JENKINS pvt svd — — * * *
BENJAMIN NAILE — * * *
DANNIEL QUIN [blot] waggon master * * *
CHARLS MORGEN — — at — day * * *
THOS BRIG pvt svd 24 days at 1/ per day * * *
JOHN ELLIS pvt svd 24 days * * *
DANNL QUIN pvt svd 24 days * * *
THOS COLLINS pvt svd 24 days * * *
WM WILLSON pvt svd 24 days * * *
FRANS DAVIS pvt svd 24 days * * *
NEWMAN WILLSON pvt svd 24 days * * *
SOLO [wax seal] CAMP pvt svd 24 days * * *
ROBERT [wax seal] OOD pvt svd 24 days * * *

One of the above, Newman Willson testified on July 5, 1833 that he was personally acquainted with Captain William Copeland and served as a private under his command at the taking of Forts Orangeburgh, Thompson and Friday; likewise at the Battle of Hughes Bridge, and on July 24 of the same year JAMES HOUSTON made affidavit that he was with him during the Siege of Friday's Fort and of the Burned or Bingham Church.

Examining the various papers of this file one cannot but feel a deep sympathy for the staunch old Revolutionary soldier

who had fought through so many battles in the name of Liberty, only to meet with great difficulties in securing this bounty granted by his government. Nevertheless, these very difficulties, disheartening as they undoubtedly were to him, were certainly instrumental in giving to us the names of twenty-two of his Revolutionary compatriots.

S. 21122. BENJAMIN COPELAND of Bedford County, Tennessee made a declaration on January 13, 1835, showing that he was then about 70 years old, that he was born on Indian Creek, Cheraw District, South Carolina, and volunteered at the age of fifteen and served under *Captain Littleton Isbell* and *Lieut. John Houston* in the Regiment of *Colonel La—*, which regiment was attached to the army of *General Lincoln*. On the 20th of August 1780 he joined *Colonel Washington's* "regiment of horse" where he served until the end of the war. Having neither father nor mother, and with no home to return to, he "continued with Washington" (this was *Colonel William Washington* of South Carolina) "one term of service after another." He gave this testimony at his home 22 miles from the courthouse, being too weak and sick to travel there. Three years later, January 17, 1838, an application for transfer shows that Benjamin Copeland had moved from Maury County to Giles County, so he is probably buried in Giles County, Tennessee.

R 2308 AARON COPELAND of Chesterfield District, South Carolina on September 29, 1833 declared himself 73 years old. He was born in Chatham County, North Carolina, and the family Bible burned in his father's house when he was quite small. He entered the militia in Chesterfield when he was not quite sixteen. JAMES McMILLAN and RIPLEY COPELAND, both of Chesterfield District, testified that they served with him in Marion's Camp, and in Anson County, North Carolina. *Claudius Pegues* stated that Aaron Copeland married *Polly Melton*, daughter of *Isham Melton* in Chesterfield District, South Carolina about 1784, and that after the war Aaron resided with his family on land that belonged to his father, *William Pegues*.

On May 14, 1853, *Archibald Copeland*, age 50 years, of Chesterfield District, testified that he was the only living child of Aaron Copeland and his wife, *Polly Melton*, that Aaron died about 1839, having survived his wife by six or seven

years, leaving ten children. On July 13, 1853, personally appeared in court, THOMAS PRESSWOOD, aged about 93, a resident of Chesterfield District, who declared he was a soldier in the company of *Captain McGee* and that Aaron Copeland, father of *Archibald*, was in the same company.

Incidentally, the last statement above is of particular interest to us, because the ranks of Revolutionary soldiers had thinned almost to the vanishing point by July, 1853 and it may not be of record elsewhere that Thomas Presswood was living at this late date.

The only other pertinent information in the pension record of Aaron Copeland is that *Claudius Pegues*, evidently living back in Chesterfield District, South Carolina by October 1, 1855, testified that Aaron had three brothers "with all of whom deponent was acquainted and their names were *John R. Ripley* and *Moses Copeland*".

Thus, in addition to the five pensioners, the primary objective of this search, we have thirty-two Revolutionary soldiers. It is quite possible that the only record left to testify to the bravery and patriotism of some of these thirty-two long-gone South Carolinians is this very incidental use of their names for the purpose of aiding a comrade of the battlefield named *Copeland*. Most of them could have had no knowledge of their names being so recorded, for probably a number of them had moved on to still newer frontiers, and some no doubt, even then, lay buried in Alabama, Mississippi, Kentucky, or in any one of a half dozen other states. Certain it is that descendants of at least a portion of them are today scattered throughout our land.

If, through these pages, even one descendant should learn of a brave ancestor's part in the American Revolution, the setting forth of this record may be considered worthwhile.



3-Generation Charts Now Available

SOMETIME ago our supply of *3-Generation Charts* and *Family History Sheets*, which are used for compiling family records and contributed through the Genealogical Records Committee, became ex-

hausted. New sets are now in preparation and will be procurable through the Treasurer General at the rate of 10¢ per single set, or in quantities at the rate of \$4 for fifty sets.

Editorially Speaking...

DEAR CONTRIBUTORS:

HERE we are in the middle of the summer! Many of our chapters are planning special programs for the fall meetings.

Please do not forget to send 300-word reports of these meetings to the NATIONAL HISTORICAL MAGAZINE.

When you write your reports be sure to put in the essential facts and not the unimportant details as to flowers, songs, etc., etc., etc.

The shortage of newsprint prevents our printing anything of that nature. What we are concerned with and can use are facts about your chapter activities which will be of reader interest to our subscribers.

In case of a chapter golden anniversary or other significant event we can spare space to the extent of 500 words.

Above all, do not forget to send all matter in by the 20th of each month. In order to get the magazine out on time our deadlines have to be met.

Material not in in time for this arbitrary deadline must be held over indefinitely waiting for a chance to include it in a future number.

It is a source of personal gratification to me that our contributors give so much of their thought and time to the making of the NATIONAL HISTORICAL MAGAZINE.

Without your aid we could not give the magazine the inspiring news of the society and the things for which it stands in these war days.

With my best wishes for a happy stay-at-home summer,

Faithfully your editor,
ELISABETH E. POE.

♦ ♦ ♦

When George Washington overheard a little boy exclaim as the procession in his honor passed through the streets, "Why father, General Washington is only a man!" the illustrious guest paused in his triumphal march, looked with thoughtful interest on the child and, patting him on the head, replied, "That's all, my little fellow, that's all."

DEAR SUBSCRIBERS:

AUGUST is here with its warm summer days—the lazy days—when, as soon as our household tasks are completed we look for a shady corner of the porch or living room and sit down to read the latest book or our favorite magazine.

And here may I quote from a letter recently received from a member in Vermont: "I was very tired the night my May magazine came and so I went to bed early taking the magazine with me, thinking I'd just glance at the contents; however, I began to read and didn't stop until I had gone through every word, and was very astonished to hear the clock strike twelve. I think it was just fine and one certainly gets a better idea of the State and National work by reading the magazine."

When you look for that cool corner of the porch or living room why not follow the example of the lady from Vermont and take the NATIONAL HISTORICAL MAGAZINE with you to read and after you have "gone through every word" I am sure you, too, will be astonished to find how quickly the time has slipped away and you will have a better idea of the work of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution.

Yours most cordially,
ISABELLE C. NASON,
National Chairman.

♦ ♦ ♦

Buddy Bags! Another Appreciative Letter

FROM Major A. H. Rankin of the New York Post of Embarkation, Camp Kilmer, New Brunswick, N. J., came these words of appreciation to Mrs. Becker:

"On behalf of the men of Camp Kilmer, N. J., I wish to extend my sincere thanks and appreciation to you for your very generous gift of several hundred 'Buddy Bags.' These gifts were distributed to the wounded men in the station hospital and their response showed what a morale booster such a gesture can be. Thank you again for your thoughtfulness and consideration."

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(Organized—October 11, 1890)

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